



Fettahism English Book **B**





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Unit .1. Gifts of Youth



Although his age did not exceed the 24-years-old, the Moroccan Abdallah Mohamed Chakroun invented 25 different inventions, varied between private mechanics of vehicles, military inventions, and medical inventions.; for example: invention of the Engine Rotor Recycled Box. Invention of an Automatic device for cleaning buildings glass without any human efforts needed in that regard and it

is also valid and applicable for cars and buses with 100% cleaning glasses operation. Invention of some of the Sophisticated Technology Weapons. He managed to accomplish his first invention at the age of 18.

At an early age, Chakroune received numerous offers to work for foreign companies and even obtain the citizenship to some Western countries. However, the young Moroccan remained hopeful to establish his own company and help young Moroccan talents like him polish their skills and fulfill their dreams.

"I would like to set up a company that works to discover the talents of Moroccan students, and invests in them through giving them a new vision. In addition, this will change the perception that the West is the most creative, and the way to achieve this is to rely on knowledge," Chakroune had told Morocco World News in an interview in April 2013.

"The progress or failure of our country is in our own hands, we the young. We must start the change from within ourselves by changing defeatist ideas," he added.

Badr Hari was born on 8 December
1984. He is a Moroccan-Dutch super
heavyweight kickboxer. He is a former K-1
Heavyweight champion (2007—2008), It's
Showtime Heavyweight world champion
(2009-2010) and K-1 World Grand Prix
2009 finalist. Hari has been a prominent
figure in the world of kickboxing and
considered one of the best kickboxers in
the world, He was officially praised by
the King of Morocco, Mohammed VI, in
2009 for his outstanding
accomplishments.



Mohammed Rabii was born on 13

July 1993 in Casablanca. He is the

Moroccan boxer who won the

welterweight world championship in

Doha and becomes the first Moroccan

boxer to win the title. He recently won a

bronze medal in the men's

welterweight event at the 2016 Summer

Olympics. He becomes one of the famous

Arab boxers in the world. He was

officially praised by the King of

Morocco, Mohammed VI, in 2016 for his
outstanding accomplishments.



Tarik Bakkari is a young Moroccan writer in Literature. He was born in 1988 and finished his studies in Sidi Mohamed ben Abdellah university in Fez. He works as a teacher of Arabic and he has different writings and literary works in Arabic. Among which the most famous one is his narrative "Nomedia". His narrative won the national prize of narrative writings as well as the international reward of Arab narrative. He was officially praised by the King of Morocco, Mohammed VI, in 2016 for his outstanding literary work.



Mohamed Filali is a Moroccan security guard in a public park of cars in Tetouan. He speaks four languages and he has different literary works written in English, Spanish, French and Arabic. He has written four books entitled "Omnia", "Peace" and "120". He was officially praised by Aljazeera TV-Channel for his outstanding literary works as well as his resistance against the circumstances to be creative and producer. He proves to everyone that if you have a will you find a way.

A. Match the following synonyms:

1	Gift	7	Leisure
2	Vigour	8	Nice
3	Audacity	9	Amusement
4	Concentration	10	Genius
5	Severe	11	Appropriate
6	Bossy	12	Impolite

Answers

1	 7	
2	 8	
3	 9	
4	 10	
5	 11	
6	 12	

а	Impudence	g	Entertainment
b	Attention	h	Suitable
С	Free time	i	Authoritative
d	Talent	j	Rude
е	Nasty	k	Remorseless
f	Intelligent	I	Energy

B. Match the following antonyms:

1	Youth	7	Tolerant
2	Vitality	8	Thoughtful
3	Abstract	9	Obedient
4	Patchy	10	Democratic
5	Active	11	Optimism
6	Untidy	12	Outstanding

Allowers				
1		7		
2		8		
3		9		
4		10		
5		11		
6		12		

1	а	Passive	g	Disobedient
	b	Tidy	h	Pessimism
	С	Thoughtless	i	Intolerant
	d	Anonymous	j	Elderly
	е	Concrete	k	Undemocratic
	f	Stagnation	ı	Well-organised

C. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

Adventure - innovation - talent - passion - skill - strong-minded - politics

- 1. She has a for painting.
- 2. They love each other, but there is no in their relationship.
- 3. She left home to travel, hoping for excitement and
- 4. My father likes; he always watches political debates on TV.
- 5. He is because he has firm ideas and beliefs.
- 6. China is known by technological in industry.
- 7. It takes great To make such beautiful jewellery.

D. Give the other form of each word.

Noun
Creativity
Imagination
Motivation
Challenge
enthusiasm
audaciity
vitality

Noun	Adjective
Immaturity	
Rebellion	
Old fashion	
carelessness	
Obstinacy	
adventure	
ambition	

E. Put the following words in sentences.

•	(ambition)	
•	(enthusiasm)	
•	(Old fathioned)	
•	(challenge)	
•	(competence)	
•	(laziness)	

Reading comprehension

Meriem Chadid, born in Casablanca, Morocco, on October 11, 1969, has had a fascination for astronomy since she was a child. Early on, her interest was piqued when her brother gave her a book on Johannes Kepler, the German mathematician and astronomer.



Meriem earned an MA in physics from the University of Casablanca and then moved to France to study imaging science in Nice. She spent three years in the southeast of France at the *Observatoire de Haute-Provence*, where she obtained a PhD on her study, "Stellar Pulsation and Evolution," exploring a mysterious class of pulsating stars.

She obtained a post as an engineer astrophysicist at the *National Center for Scientific*Research (CNRS) in Montpellier, France. While <u>there</u>, she was selected by the European Southern

Observatory as one the first working astronomers to install and run the <u>Very Large Telescope (VLT)</u> on Paranal Mountain in the Atacama Desert in Chile.

One of her proudest achievements has been her successful installation of astronomical experiments at Dome C in the South Pole which is, as she says, "right in the heart of the Antarctic continent, in one of the coldest, most deserted and inaccessible places in the world."

As Meriem explains, "<u>This</u> is a unique place where prevailing conditions are of extreme cold, isolation, and where it is night several months of the year. It then becomes possible to observe the stars on a continuous basis. There is no soul that lives less than 1,000 miles away. The place is located at 3200 meters, but the weather is as if we were at 4000 meters. Installing an observatory in such an environment resembles a space mission in that we must check all the atmospheric parameters (turbulence, transparency, scintillation (twinkling), aurora, etc.)."

In 2001, she had joined the Civil Service in France and is currently stationed at the Observatoire de la Cote d'Azur and the University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis.

Meriem Chadid is married to Jean Vernin -the astrophysist who is behind the project at Dome C- and has two children, Tycho and Leyla.

Adapted from: http://www.myhero.com/go/hero.asp?hero=Meryem Chadid 09

Comprehension

A - Choose the best title for this text:

- a. Meriem chadid's career
- b. Meriem chadid's life
- c. Meriem chadid's studies

B - Are these sentences true of false? Justify:

1 – Meriem	was graduated in a	astronomy before go	ing to France.	

2 – In the south pole, the night lasts for many months.

.....

C – Complete the chart with the correct in	formation from the text:
Place	Achievement
a - University of Casablanca	
b - The <i>Observatoire de Haute-Provence</i>	
c - Montpellier, France	
d - South Pole	
1 – How did Meriem start being interest 2 – What was Meriem's first job?	led in astronomy?
3 – What is her most important accomp	olishment?
E – Find in the text words which mean the	same as:
1 – The science which studies the plane	ets, the stars and all the universe.
2 - Doctor of Philosophy.	
F – What do the underlined words in the te	xt refer to?
2 – This (paragraph 5)	
Writing:	

3 - Meriem doesn' work at a university.

> Write a descriptive article in which you describe your best friend.

Expressing opinion and belief

To express and ask for an opinion:

Questions What is your opinion about? What do you think about? What are your views about? In your opinion, what / who / where / when? Don't you think that?

Answers

- In my opinion,......
- From my point of view,......
- I believe/think that
- If you want my honest point of view,
- If you ask me about that I think that......
- As far as I am concerned,
- It seems to me that
- The way I see it is that
- As I see it,
- I feel strongly that
- I would say that

Examples

- 1. What is your opinion about Morocco?
 - From my point of view Morocco is a beautiful country.
- 2. What do you think about the problem of pollution nowadays?
 - If you want my honest point of view pollution is a threat to human life.
- Exercises.

Δ	Express vour	oninion	in the	following	statements
м.	EXDICES VOUI	ODIIIIOII	III LIIE	IUIIUWIIIU	Statements.

1. What is your opinion about your city?

		2. What is your point of view about your school?
		3. In your opinion, who is the best football player in the world?
	••••	4. Don't you think that the internet is necessary for your education?
В.	Co	omplete the dialogue with expressions of opinion and beliefs.
	1.	Dina : what this cake?
	2.	Hanae :it is very delicious.
	3.	Dina : In?
	4.	Hanae: Yes, that's a good idea.
	5.	Dina: Don't?
	6	Hanaoi

Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
	-
The best means of communication.	Everess your oninion
Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
Husband helps his wife in the kitchen	1.
Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
The best means of two severe	
The best means of transport. Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
The best kind of sport.	
The best kind of sport. Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
	Express your opinion
	Express your opinion
	Express your opinion
Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion Express your opinion
Ask for an opinion Friendship of the present time.	
Ask for an opinion Friendship of the present time.	
Ask for an opinion Friendship of the present time.	
Ask for an opinion Friendship of the present time. Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
Ask for an opinion Friendship of the present time. Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
Ask for an opinion Friendship of the present time. Ask for an opinion The most delicious Moroccan meal or	Express your opinion continuous
Friendship of the present time. Ask for an opinion The most delicious Moroccan meal or	Express your opinion control of the
Ask for an opinion Friendship of the present time. Ask for an opinion The most delicious Moroccan meal or	Express your opinion continuous
Ask for an opinion Friendship of the present time. Ask for an opinion The most delicious Moroccan meal or	Express your opinion contact the second sec

C. Ask for an opinion and then express your own opinion in the following statements.

Expressing agreement and disagreement

Agreement

absolutelyentirelyquitetotally

+ agree with you.

- That's exactly my own opinion.
- That's exactly what I think.

Disagreement

I disagree
I'm afraid + I don't agree + with you, because......

- I'm sorry. I don't think so, because........
- I'm sorry. I'm not sure about that, because......
- That's not always true, because.......
- That's not always the case, because.....

Partially agreeing

- I see your point, but I think that......
- I see what you mean, but I think that......
- That's one way of looking at it, but I think that.......
- I agree with you, but I think that......

Examples:

➤ Karim: "the rich must help the poor" (Agreement): I absolutely agree with this idea.

Fouad: "Time management is not very important to succeed in my life"

(Disagreement): I am afraid, I disagree with you, because time management is beneficial to organize your work.

> Saida: "The internet is necessary for students to succeed in their studying."

(Partially agreeing): I see your point, but I think that addiction to internet by students is so harmful.

Exercise .1.

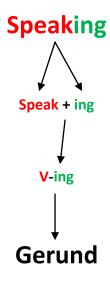
> State your agreement or disagreement in the following statements. Justify your answer

1.	Smoking is good for health.
2.	English is an international language.
3.	Water is not important for life.
4.	Playing sport is necessary to live longer.
5.	Couscous is an American meal.
6.	There isn't any true friendship these days.

Your friend says: "English is the language of science" Express your agreement and explain why Your friend says: "violence by parents against their children is good" Express your disagreement and justify Exercise .3. 🖎 Express your agreement or disagreement in the following statements. Then justify. 1. Breakfast is the most important meal of the day. 2. High school students should wear uniforms. 3. Swimming in the sea is better than swimming in a public swimming pool. 4. Females are better students than males. 5. The government should free students who live in the campus from school fees and taxes.

Exercise .2.

Gerund and infinitive



Verbs followed by gerund (V-ing)		
Verb Meaning		
Detest		
Give up		
Go on		
Prevent		
Discuss		
Admit		
Anticipate		
Complete		
Mention		
Quit		
Recall		
Recollect		
Resent		
Resist		
Be used to		
Tolerate		
Mind		
Suggest		
Look forward to		
Enjoy		
Fancy		
Consider		
Involve		
Finish		
Postpone		
Imagine		
Avoid		
Deny		
Risk		
Practise		
Кеер		
Appreciate		
Delay		
Dislike		

Verbs followed by infinitive (To + V)			
Verb	Meaning		
Offer			
Decide			
Норе			
Deserve			
Attempt			
Promise			
Agree			
Plan			
Aim			
Afford			
Manage			
Threaten			
Refuse			
Arrange			
Fail			
Appear			
Tend			
Pretend			
Claim			
Hesitate			
Intend			
Ask			
Beg			
Care			
Consent			
Want			
Demand			
Seem			
Expect			
Learn			

To speak

Verbs followed by either "gerund" or "infinitive"				
Verb Meaning		Exceptions		
Begin				
Like		(A) If the main verb is progressive, we use the infinitive:		
Hate		It was beginning to rain.		
Start				
Love				
stop		1		
Continue				
Can't bear				
Can't stand				
Prefer		 I <u>prefer</u> stay<u>ing</u> at home rather than going to a café. I <u>would prefer</u> to stay at home rather than to go to a café. 		
Remember		 (duty)-infinitive My mother always <u>remembers to lock</u> the door. (recall a past event)-gerund I remember seeing Agadir for the first time. 		
Regret		 (to say something bad)-infinitive I regret to tell you that you failed in the test. (regret something happened in the past)-gerund I regret leading him my money. 		
Forget		 (forget to do a duty)-infinitive He often forgets to lock the door. (forget something happened in the past)-gerund I will never forget seeing the sea for the first time. 		
Try		 (to make an effort) I try to learn English. (to experiment something to see if it works)-gerund The room was hot. I tried opening the window. 		
allow/permit They don't allow parking here Encourage/forbid 1. He allowed me to enter				

Some specific expressions

choice of	possibility of	excuse for
reason for	intention of	success in
insistence on	interest in	advantage of
 'adjective 	+ preposition	+ gerund':
accustomed to	afraid of	tired of
interested in	fond of	good at
successful in	capable of	amazed at
aware of	bored with	dependent on
famous for	fed un with	anxious about

responsible for

ready for

'noun + preposition + gerund':

• 'verb + preposition + gerund':

approve of worry about think about dream of think of/about depend on insist on rely on apologize for

• 'verb + noun/pronoun + infinitive':

encourage – instruct – implore – allow – force – invite – incite – convince – hire – permit – appoint – remind – teach – tell – order...

'verb + bare infinitive':

let – help – should – may – would – could – must – had better – can – let's...

satisfied with

Exercises.

A. Complete the sentences for each situation using gerund.

1	What shall we do?	She suggested going to the zoo .
2	Do you want to play tennis? No, not really.	He didn't fancy
3	You were driving too fast. Yes, it's true. Sorry!	She admitted
4	Why don't we go for a swim?	She suggested
5	You broke the CD player. No, I didn't!	He denied
6	Can you wait a few minutes?	They didn't mind

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. He spent his time in Las Vegas.....

(to sightsee - sightseeing - sightsee - going to sightsee)

2. I couldn't concentrate on my work because my brother keptme with his silly questions.

(to bother – bothering – bother – bothered)

3. Although he didn't have much money left, he insistedeverybody a drink.

(buying - to buy - about buying - on buying)

4. It was wrong of you.....her the way you did. You caused her a lot of embarrassment.

(to insult - insult - insulting - insulted)

C. Put the verb into the correct form:

- 1. They denied the money. (steal)
- 2. I don't enjoy very much. (drive)
- 3. I don't want out tonight. I am too tired. (go)
- 4. I can't afford out tonight. I haven't got enough money. (go)
- 5. Has it stopped yet? (rain)
- 6. Can you remind me some coffee when we go out? (buy)
- 7. Why do you keep me questions? Can't you leave me alone? (ask)
- 8. Please, stop me questions? (ask)
- 9. I refuse any more questions. (answer)
- 10. One of the boys admittedthe window. (break)
- 11. The boy's father promised for the window to be repaired. (pay)
- 12. Karim was having dinner when the phone rang. He didn't answer the phone; he just carried on (eat)
- 13. How did the thief get into the house? 'I forgotthe window. (shut)
- 14. I have enjoyed you. I hope you again soon. (meet / see)
- 15. The baby began in the middle of the night. (cry)
- 16. Julia has been ill, but now she is beginningbetter. (get)
- 17. When I am tired I enjoy television. (watch)
- 18. It was a nice day, so we decided for a walk. (go)
- 19. It is a nice day. Does anyone prefer for a walk? (go)

	20. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (w	ait)
	21. They don't have much money. They can't afford	out very often. (go)
	22. I wish that dog would stopit is dri	ving me mad. (bark)
	23. Our neighbor threatened the police if we	e didn't stop the noise. (call)
	24. We were hungry, so I suggested	dinner early. (have)
	25. Hurry up! I don't want to riskth	e train. (miss)
	26. I'm still looking for a job and I hope	something soon. (find)
	27. She doesn't allowin the house. (smoking	g)
	28. I have never been to Britain but I would like	there. (go)
	29. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me	
	30. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me	
	31. Where would you recommend mefor my h	
	32. I wouldn't recommendin that restaurant bec	
		-
	33. The film was very sad. It made me (cry)	
	34. Fouziya's parents always encourage herhard	
	35. It is no useto her. You will just waste your time.	-
	36. "would you mindthat? I didn't really catch what	t you said." (repeat)
	37. If you don't take your job seriously, you risksacked	l." The boss said. (get)
	38. I will never forgetmy first lie. It was about 20 y	years ago. (tell)
	39. I'm bored withthe same thing all the time. (c	do)
	40. I will never get this report finished if you keepme	e. (interrupt)
	41. Please, don't forget a table for six people in the re	estaurant for tomorrow! (book
	42. Which city in your country would you recommend me	? (visit)
	43. Do you rememberin this village when you were	a child? (live)
	44. What would you likenext weekend? (do)	
	45. I am looking forward toyou in Paris soon. (se	e)
	46. Have you finishedthe computer. (use)	
	47. Most people in Morocco prefer	eir homes. (spend)
	48. We are going out for dinner would you likeus. (ioin)
	49. Susan pretendedher boyfriend. (not/see)	,
D.	D. Re-write the following sentences as indicated using gerund or	r infinitive.
	I'm awfully sorry because I called you so late.	
	Forgive me for	
	2. I find it difficult to drive in the rain.	
	I'm not good at	
	"don't forget to buy some tea when you go shopping." Mother said Please, remember	
	4. We never talk about politics at home.	
	My family always avoids	

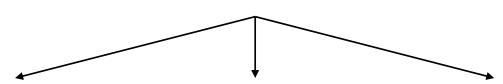
Writing: Describing Someone

How to write a descriptive article.

1. Physical description What does he or she look like? Weight Height Age **Face** Hair Flattop Receding **Crew cut** d head head hairline hair • Tall • Slim Young • Round Short Fat • Old Oval Wrinkled Medium • Skinny • Elderly • Average- Plump • Middle-• Sun-Spiky Dreadlocks • Well-built tanned height aged length Slender • Teenage • Fair-• Thin Adult skinned Freckled Stocky Frail • Egg- Overweight shaped **French** Bun Cornrows Chignon Ponytail twist Chubby Obese • Sturdy Average weight **Pigtails Braids** Long hair French **Braid** braid Wavy

2. Moral description

What is he or she like?



Intellectual abilities	Personal traits	Attitudes of people
 Intelligent ≠ stupid Talented ≠ talentless Creative ≠ dependent Brilliant ≠ boring Witty ≠ silly Smart ≠ naïve Brainy ≠ reckless Astute ≠ slow-witted Wise ≠ foolish 	 Optimistic ≠ pessimistic flexible ≠ stubborn Calm ≠ nervous Hardworking ≠ lazy Humorous ≠ humorless Patient ≠ impatient Adventurous ≠ timid Careful ≠ careless Curious ≠ withdrawn Tolerant ≠ intolerant Helpful ≠ unhelpful Compassionate ≠ callous Brave ≠ coward Kind ≠ unkind Hesitant ≠ self-confident Charismatic Sympathetic ≠ callous 	 Sociable ≠ introverted Quarrelsome ≠ friendly Trustworthy ≠ cunning Serious ≠ foolish Selfish ≠ benevolent Reliable ≠ unreliable Honest ≠ liar Attractive ≠ ordinary Polite ≠ impolite Gorgeous ≠ ugly Generous ≠ miser Modest ≠ boastful Bossy ≠ submissive Trustworthy ≠ liar Gentle ≠ rude Talkative ≠ silent Active ≠ passive Rebellious ≠ submissive

How to describe someone

📥 Example

Write a descriptive article about your favorite football player.



وصف الشخصية						
	Intellectual abilities	Personal traits	Attitudes of people			
	1. Intelligent	4. calm	7. sociable			
	2. talented	5. hardworking	8. reliable			
	3. creative	6. patient	9. polite			

وصف الجسد

Height	Weight	Age	Face	Hair
10. tall	11. well-built	12. young	13. egg-shaped	14. black



املأ الفراغ بالمعلومات المحددة أعلاه Fill in the blanks with the information above

One of the best football players that I strongly admire is Ronaldo/Messey. This is thanks to a number of his special criteria which will be taken into discussion in this article. Thus, at the beginning of this article, I am going to shed the light on his moral traits. Then, I will give some of his physical features.

On the one hand, Ronaldo/Messey is known by certain personal characteristics that make him different to the others. Among which the most important ones are as follows. For example, he seems to be intelligent, talented, and creative. Likewise, he is also considered to be calm, hardworking, and patient. Meantime, some people say that he is sociable, reliable as well as polite.

On the other hand, physically speaking, Ronaldo/Messey is loved for his physical appearance. He is tall. He is also well-built and very young. In addition, his face is egg-shaped but nice. His hair is black and his hair-cut is attractive.

In a nutshell, I can say to conclude that Ronaldo/Messey remains one of my preferable football players with reference to all that I mentioned above.

Introduction

One of the bestthat I strongly admire is _____ This is thanks to a number of his/her special criteria which will be taken into discussion in this article. Thus, at the beginning of this article, I am going to shed the light on his/her moral traits. Then, I will give some of his/her physical features.

Body

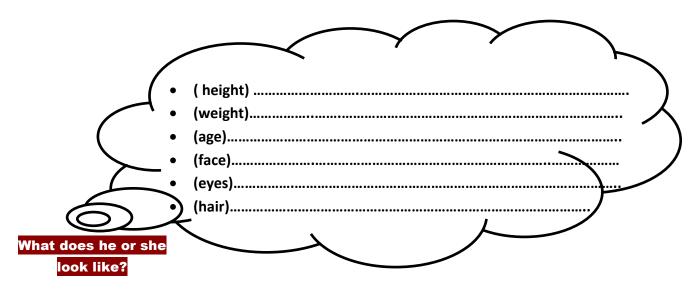
On the one hand, _____ is known by certain personal characteristics that make him/her different to the others. Among which the most important ones are as follows. For example, he/she seems to be(1).....,(2)......, and(3)...... Likewise, he/she is also considered to be(4)......,(5)......, and(6)...... Meantime, some people say that he/she is(7)......,(8).... as well as(9)......

On the other hand, physically speaking, _____ is loved for his/her physical appearance. He is(10)..... He is also(11)...... and very(12)...... In addition, his face is(13).... but nice. His hair is(14).... and his hair-cut is attractive.

Conclusion

In a nutshell, I can say to conclude that remains one of my preferable with reference to all that I mentioned above.

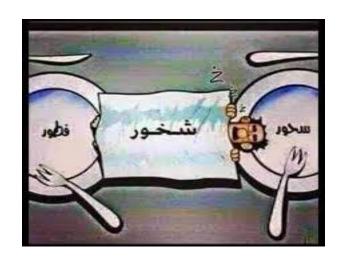
MY GIFTED FRIEND OR STAR



a	What is he or she like?	_
√	(Something special about him or her.)	Ī
✓	(His or her behavior.)	l
✓	(His or her personality traits.)	l
✓	(His or her gifts and talents.)	l
✓	(What other people say about him or her.)	l
		J

Unit .2. Humour

DUSTE FOR FOR















F. Match the following synonyms:

1	Humour	7	Monotony
2	Gaiety	8	Tiredness
3	Constraint	9	Stimulation
4	Stressed	10	Obligatory
5	Ecstasy	11	Prohibition
6	Vigorous	12	Accurate

Answers

1	 7	
2	 8	
3	 9	
4	 10	
5	 11	
6	 12	

а	Restriction	g	Pleasure
b	Energetic	h	Worried
С	Fatigue	i	Banning
d	Fun	j	Appropriate
е	Motivation	k	Prerequisite
f	Boredom	I	Happiness

G. Match the following antonyms:

1	Trajedy	7	Powerful
2	Sadness	8	Smile
3	Calmness	9	Mental
4	Unimportant	10	Friend
5	Clear	11	Understanding
6	Hesitation	12	Declining

Answers

1	 7	
2	 8	
3	 9	
4	 10	
5	 11	
6	 12	

1	а	Worry	g	Necessary
1	b	Confused	h	Confidence
1	U	Comedy	·	Enemy
1	d	Powerless	j	Misunderstanding
	е	Physical	k	Joy
	f	Accepting	I	Frown

H. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

Joke - caricature -	- silly	- witty	- despair	- calm	-	dangerous
---------------------	---------	---------	-----------	--------	---	-----------

- 1. He convinced people by his speech.
- 2. Illiteracy is a veryissue in Morocco.
- 3. His made me feel angry.
- 4. Drove him to attempt suicide.
- 5. She drew a very funny caricature of Benkiran.
- 6. The city is again after last night's riots.
- 7. It is not understood that she made such mistake. She is very intelligent.

I. Give the other form of each word.

Verb	Noun
	Frustration
	Satisfaction
	Jubilation
	Success
	Reduction
	Entertainment
	Laughter

Noun	Adjective
Anger	
Loneliness	
Sadness	
Cheerfulness	
Fear	
Profit	
Heritage	

J. Put the following words in sentences.

	(cartoon)	
	(kidding)	
	(Kidding)	
	(delight)	
•	(depression)	
	(merriment)	
	(incirincing)	
•	(vivacity)	
	(mood)	

Reading comprehension

Born in Casablanca on April 19, 1971, Gad Elmaleh is an actor and comedian of Moroccan French nationality. He speaks fluently both French and Moroccan Arabic as he was raised in a household that gave him access to a mix of cultural influences. He was educated in Morocco; first at the Georges Bizet school and later at Lyautey high school in Casablanca. In 1998, he moved to Montreal, Canada, where he studied



political sciences for a year. He also worked on radio and started writing humorous stories which he performed in nightclubs. He soon discovered that he had a talent for entertaining people. This launched him on a career which continues today.

Gad Elmaleh has had roles in a number of films and has enjoyed success as a stand-up comedian. His talent also include singing and voice-overs for animated films. His first cinema role was in 1996 in "Salut cousin!", a film by Algerian screenwriter and director Merzak Allouache. His first one-man show, "Décalages", based on his own life, was performed at the Palais des Glaces in 1997.

Following the success of "Décalages", Gad Elmaleh's second-one man schow "La Vie Normale" proved to be a huge success. In 2005, Elmaleh returned to the stage with a new style in "L'autre c'est moi", in which he interacted with the audience and improvised his dialogue. In 2006, <u>he</u> was awarded the "Chevalier des Arts et des Lettres" by the Frensh Minister of Culture and was voted "The funniest person in France".

Gad Elmaleh performed in Montreal and Casablanca, before taking his shows in France, Belgium and Switzerland in 2007. As part of the Just for Laughs festival in Montreal in July 2007, Elmaleh presented his latest production, "Papa est en Haut" for the first time. In December 2007, the show made history when all tickets were sold out at L'Olympia in Paris for seven consecutive weeks.

In 2009, Elmaleh wrote, produced and acted in the film "Coco" which was another great success.

It was based on one of his one-man shows "La Vie Normale". In 2011, the actor had a role in Woody

Allen's Midnight in Paris and appeared in the film "The Adventures of Tintin". No doubt, fans are
looking forward to future shows by the Moroccan-born actor and comedian Gad Elmaleh.

Comprehension

Base all your answers on the text

A. Complete the following chart with information from the text.

Year	Event
1971	
1997	
	Gad was voted "the funniest person in France".
2009	

B. Are these sentences true or false? Justify.

1. "Salut cousin!" was Gad's first experience as an actor in the cinema.

2. People did not like Decalages .
3. "Papa et en Haut" was first performed at L'Olypia.
C. Answer these questions.
1. Where did Gad receive his secondary education?
2. Why did he go to Canada?
3. How was "L'autre c'est moi" different from Gad's previous shows?
D. Complete the following sentences. 1. Gad realized that he could entertain people when
2. "Papa est en Haut" was so successful that
E. Find in the text words that mean the same as:
1. Brought up:
2. Spectators:
F. What do the underlined words in the text refer to?
1. He (paragraph 3):
2. It (paragraph 5):

Writing:

Write about something funny that happened to you one day in the past.

Expressing lack of understanding and ask for clarification

How to express lack of understanding

- I beg your pardon, but I don't quite understand.
- I'm not quite sure I know what you mean.
- I'm not quite sure I follow you.
- I don't quite see what you mean.
- I'm not sure I got your point.
- Sorry, I didn't quite hear what you said.
- Sorry, I didn't get your point.
- I don't quite see what you're getting at.

How you ask for clarification

- What do you mean by...?
- Could you repeat, please?
- Could you be more specific, please?
- Could you say that again, please?
- Could you clarify that, please?
- Would you elaborate on that, please?
- Could you be more explicit, please?
- Could you explain what you mean by...?
- Could you give us an example?
- I wonder if you could say that in a different way.
- Could you put it differently, please?

Exercise

A. After reading the dialogue, complete the chart below with the right expressions.

- Samir: Good morning, Mr. Taylor!
 - Mr.Taylor: Good morning. Please have a seat. Can I help you?
- Samir: Yes, Mr.Taylor. I'd like talk to you about an embarrassing experience I had this weekend.
 - Mr. Taylor: What do you mean by an embarrassing experience?
- Samir: Well, I was invited by a friend of mine for dinner. His family was really nice and hospitable. But then something happened which made them stare at me.
 - Mr. Taylor: stare at you! I don't quite follow you. Could you be more explicit?
- Samir: Well, actually, they didn't seem to like my burping.
 - Mr.Taylor: Oh my dear, do you mean you burped during the meal? That's culturally inappropriate.
- Samir: What do you mean by culturally inappropriate?
 - Mr.Taylor: Well, what I'm trying to say is that what you did is not acceptable in our society. It's even- sorry to say the word disgusting.
- Samir: Oh dear! But I was taught in my family to thank God whenever I burp.
 - Mr. Taylor: Really? In that case, all you've got to do is explain the matter to your friend.
- Samir: Thanks, Mr.Taylor.
 - Mr.Taylor: You're welcome

Showing lack of understanding	Asking for clarification	Interrupting

Showing lack of	understanding	Ask your friend for clarification
You are a foreigr	ner and you want to und	lerstand the reason why some Moroccan families take su
with them when	they visit their friends o	or relatives.
Showing lack of	understanding	Ask your friend for clarification
		Total of the state
		tand why your wife puts cosmetics and dresses in nice cl
only when she is	going outside home.	
Showing lack of	understanding	Ask your friend for clarification
You are at home	and all of a sudden you	hear the noise of many people shouting in the street.
	-	
Showing lack of	understanding	Ask your friend for clarification
. Write a dialog	uue hetween two frie	ands by using expressions of clarification and la
_		ends by using expressions of clarification and la
understanding		
understanding	g. One of them is tryi	ing to tell the other about his or her secret. EL Bachiir
understanding , how are you?	g. One of them is tryi Dawya	eing to tell the other about his or her secret. EL Bachiir - Welcome, I'm fine thanks, and you
understanding [g. One of them is tryi Dawya	ing to tell the other about his or her secret. EL Bachiir
understanding	g. One of them is tryi Dawya	eing to tell the other about his or her secret. EL Bachiir - Welcome, I'm fine thanks, and you
understanding [i, how are you?	g. One of them is tryi Dawya	eing to tell the other about his or her secret. EL Bachiir - Welcome, I'm fine thanks, and you
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understanding [i, how are you?	g. One of them is tryi Dawya	eing to tell the other about his or her secret. EL Bachiir - Welcome, I'm fine thanks, and you

B. Express lack of understanding and ask for clarification in the following situations.

Making and responding to request

	Comm	Examples		
	To ask for something	I was wondering if it were possible to + V +		I was wondering if it were possible to turn off the TV.
		Could + I/we +	Have + noun / pronoun +, please?	Can I have a cup of tea, please?
		May Might	Verb +, please?	May I see Mr. Jones, please?
lest?	To ask someone to do something for you	I would really appreciate	it if you could/would + V +	I would really appreciate it if you could give me a copy of the letter.
Why a request?		I would be grateful if you	ı could/would + V +	I would be grateful if you would send me your email.
Why		I was wondering if you co	ould + V +	I was wondering if you could speak to the secretary.
		Would you mind + V-ing Do you mind + V-ing +		Would you mind speaking a little louder, please?
		Can Could May Might + You +	please + V +?	Could you please fill in the form?

Accepting	Declining
Yes, that's for sure.	(when you don't know)
Yes, why not.	No. I'm sorry. I'm not sure about it.
Yes, you are welcome.	o (when you can't do it)
Yeah, that's Ok.	No. I'm afraid. I can't.
Yes, of course.	o (in general)
Yes, go ahead.	No. I'm so sorry.

Exercise

A. Complete the following table by making requests according to the following situations.

Situations

	1) You want to ask someone about time.				
	2) You want to ask someone about the way to Bouadel.				
	3) You want to ask someone for something you didn't understand.				
	4) You want to ask someone for help.				
	Making a request	Accepting	Declining		
1)		1)	1)		
2)		2)	2)		
	•••••				
3)		3)	3)		
4)		4)	4)		
	•••••				

B. Make requests according to the following pictures.







Ask people to give you money



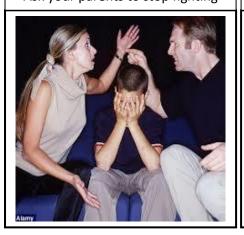
Ask the waiter to bring you coffee



Ask your mother to explain more



Ask your parents to stop fighting



Ask the police for help



Ask your sister to stop talking



.....

Modals

Modal	Meaning	Examples
	Obligation (I am required to do)	You must work hard to succeed in your studies.
Must	Certainty / logical deduction	What's that noise?.It must be raining.
	Necessity	The wires must touch or it will not work.
Have to / has to Obligation (the rule)		You have to take off your shoes to get in the mosque.
Mustn't	Prohibition	You mustn't smoke in hospital.
	Ability	I can play the piano.
	Possibility	Anyone can make a mistake.
Can	Permission	Can I go out, please?
	Request	Can you help me?
	Offer	Can I help you?
	Inability	I can't play the piano.
Can't / cannot	Possibility	Can't you on time to school?
	Impossibility	You can't go out until I tell you this.
	Past ability	The shop had nothing that I could afford.
	Possibility	There could be troubles without the existence of the police.
Could	Request	Could you help me?
	Permission	Could I go out, please?
	Deduction	That could be john's car I can hear. He said he was coming
	Past inability	I couldn't walk until I was two.
Couldn't	Impossibility	I couldn't eat another thing?
	Request	Couldn't you try again?
	Possibility	We may go to Agadir next week.
	Permission	May I go out?
May	Offer	May I help you?
	Concession	They may live next door but we hardly ever see them.
	Possibility	The national exam might be easy this year.
Might	Suggestion	You might try phoning directory enquiries.
	Request	Might I borrow some money?
	Prediction	I think we shall get back early next week.
	Intention	We shall give our final decision tomorrow.
	Offer	Shall I help you?
Shall	Suggestion	Shall we go for a picnic?
	Official order	All the candidates shall remain in their
		seats until the end of their examination.
	Asking for advice	What shall I do to give up smoking?
Shan't / shall not	Prediction	We shan't get back before ten.
Jimii t / Jimii iivt	Intention	I shan't let him do that again.
	Request	Will you open the door?
will	Prediction	They will be here soon.
WIII	Willingness	I will help you if you like.
	Intention	I will put the letter in the post this evening.

	Prediction	They said they would be here soon.	
Would	Describing imaginary situation	You would look better with your hair shorter.	
	Request	Would you open the door?	
	Intention in the past	He said he would put the letter in the post.	
Should / had better / ought to	Advice	You should play sport to keep your physical fitness.	
Need to	Necessity	You need to bring your chair to sit here.	
Needn't Don't need to	Absence of necessity	You needn't bring your chair to sit here You don't need to bring your chair to sit.	

Modals	Past tense	Examples
Must	 (Certainty in the past) must + have + verb (PP) + (Obligation in the past) had to + v(bare infinitive) + 	 Hassan was absent. He must have been ill. Yesterday Ali became ill suddenly. We had to call a doctor.
Have to	(Obligation in the past) had to + v(bare infinitive) +	I had to bring my identity card during the exam.
Should Ought to	(Advice in the past) should + have + verb (PP) + ought to + verb (bare infinitive)+	 There is an accident over there. They should have driven slowly. They ought to come early to the party last night.
May Might	(Possibility in the past) May + have + verb (PP) + might + have + verb (PP) +	 They may have saved more civilians lives. Laila was not at home yesterday. She might have gone out.
Can	 (Possibility in the past) Can + have + verb(PP) + (Ability in the past) Could + v(bare infinitive) + 	 They can have seen the film before sleeping. He could do the homework yesterday by himself
Could	(Possibility in the past) Could + have + verb (PP) +	He could have sent the document via email.
Will	Would + v(bare infinitive) +	Dina is not lucky. She would make it better.
Needn't Don't need to	Didn't need to + v(bare infinitive) + Didn't have to + v(bare infinitive) +	 She didn't need to show her identity card. She didn't have to pay money for the service.

Exercises .1.

lacktriangle Match the statements with their functions :

Possibility – ability – certainty – prohibition – prediction - permission – apologizing – request - advice – necessity – probability – suggestion – impossibility – absence of necessity – obligation – agreement

1. You seem very tired. You should have some rest.	Advice
2. How about having a cup of coffee now?	•••••
3. I could help him.	•••••
4. People mustn't walk on the grass.	•••••
5. I'm sorry I didn't really mean it.	•••••
6. Could I possibly borrow your bike?	
7. I need to take a taxi to arrive on time.	•••••
8. She can't be mistaken because she is an excellent student.	•••••
9. You had better go to see a doctor when your cold gets worse.	•••••
10. How about going for a swim before lunch?	•••••
11. Could I possibly go to the shops for some sweets, please?	•••••
12. No, I am sorry.	•••••
13. He could win the competition because he trained a lot.	•••••
14. You must live near my aunt if you live in Mohamed 5.	•••••
15. I I didn't have to eat so much.	•••••
16. It is quite likely to rain.	•••••
17. I'm so sorry for being late.	•••••
18. You have to drive on the left hand side of the road in Britain.	•••••
19. You aren't allowed to smoke in hospital.	•••••
20. He has to be quick so as to catch the train.	•••••
21. Yes, I'd like to.	•••••
22. May I live this bag with you?	•••••
23. Shall we go to the cinema tonight?	•••••
24. You ought to live early tomorrow.	•••••
25. It is forbidden to park here.	•••••
26. Soldiers have to obey orders.	•••••
27. I must apologize for hurting your feelings.	•••••
28. He may be waiting outside.	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
29. She had to phone the police.	
30. He can't live here for long.	••••
31. I think the plan shall not be finished before you come.	••••
32. Could you help me to fill in the application form, please?	
33. Look, the sky is gloomy. It might rain this afternoon.	•••••
34. Hassan's car is next to his house. He must be at home now.	
35. I need a checkup to know what is the problem.	

Exercises .2.

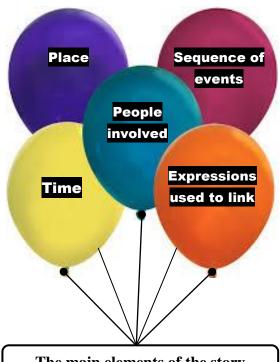
A.	A. Rewrite the sentences using modal verbs.				
	1. <u>I am sure</u> the test was easy.				
••••	2. <u>It is impossible that</u> it rained last night. The g	arden is wet.			
••••	3. I was obliged to work late last night.				
••••	4. <u>I was capable of</u> swimming at an early age.				
••••	5. I cooked a lot of food, but nobody came.	•••••••••••••••••			
••••	6. My friend asked me to help her, but I refused				
••••	7. You were lucky; the policeman did not see yo	u.			
••••	8. It is possible that he has not received our letter				
••••	9. I am certain they didn't read the book.	••••••			
••••	10. If I were you, I would get up early.	••••••			
••••	11. I am sure she is not strong.	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			
••••	12. She refuses to do as she is told.	•••••••			
••••	13. The police says it is possible that the man died of a heart attack.				
••••	14. Come when you like; I am free to receive you at any time.				
••••	15. Sit down!	•••••••			
••••	16. You were lucky; the policeman didn't see you				
••••					
В.	Give the opposite meaning of the modals	-			
	<u> </u>				
	<u> </u>				
					
	•				
	· ·				
					
	10. We <u>had better</u> prepare for the exam				
C.	What would you say in the following state	ments?			
	◆ Use ' <u>should</u> ' to give advice.				
1.	I always feel sleepy and tired.	You should sleep earlier at night.			
	I don't know what color to choose for the house.	1			
3.	My brother is always late for work.				
4.	I am worried about the exam.				
5.	I do not know how to do the Maths question.				

1. I'm sick because of obesity. 2. I saw two students fighting in the toilet. 3. I don't know the way to the museum. 4. There is illegal racing on the main road. 5. My younger brother has started smoking. D. Put in 'must' or 'have to'. 1. Susanna		Use need to to give advice.		
3. I don't know the way to the museum. 4. There is illegal racing on the main road. 5. My younger brother has started smoking. D. Put in 'must' or 'have to'. 1. Susanna	1.	I'm sick because of obesity.	I <u>need to</u> go on a diet.	
4. There is illegal racing on the main road. 5. My younger brother has started snoking. D. Put in 'must' or 'have to'. 1. Susanna	2.	I saw two students fighting in the toilet.		
5. My younger brother has started smoking. D. Put in 'must' or 'have to'. 1. Susanna	3.	I don't know the way to the museum.		
5. My younger brother has started smoking. D. Put in 'must' or 'have to'. 1. Susanna	4.	There is illegal racing on the main road.	•••••	
D. Put in 'must' or 'have to'. 1. Susanna	5.			
1. Susanna				
1. Susanna	D.	Put in 'must' or 'have to'.		
2. Dear students, all of yousee that film. It is really exciting. 3. It is getting late. Iseave now before it gets any darker. 4. Since they are in the army, they go wherever they are told to go. 5. I wait outside until my mother comes back because I don't have the keys. 6. Jeremy isn't looking too well this morning. Something be wrong with her. 7. The child is getting no better, so they call for the doctor. 8. You not treat the matter lightly. It deserves prompt action. 9 I be there too? Is it all that important? 10. She stay at home because there is no one to look after her baby brother. E. Put in 'may' or 'might'. 1. The sky is cloudy. It rain. 2. I was just wondering whether you be able to help me. 3. You are driving very fast. You have an accident. 4. I not do it today because I am busy. 5. I told them I see Brad Pitt when I am in Hollywood. 7. You be right but I'm going back to check anyway. 8. They be away for the weekend but I'm not sure. 9. You be away for the weekend but I'm not sure. 9. You be away for the weekend but I'm not sure. 9. You be away for the you wish. 10. I go to the party but I'm not sure yet. 11. She has enough money. She pay a month's rent in advance. F. Put in 'will' or 'would' 1. We certainly have time for lunch. 2. He said that it be all right for you to enter, but I think you should wait until he gets here. 4. I do whatever pleases me. No one tell me what to do! 5. I'm really not sure whether I be free tomorrow. 6. I do whatever pleases me. No one tell me what to do! 5. I'm really not sure whether I be free tomorrow. 6. I do whatever pleases me. No one tell me what to do! 5. I'm really not sure whether I be free tomorrow. 6. I do whatever pleases me. No one tell me what it do! 7. You cart those mushrooms; they are po			4. C	
3. It is getting late. I		•		
4. Since they are in the army, they		·	• •	
5. I				
6. Jeremy isn't looking too well this morning. Something	•		•	
7. The child is getting no better, so they	;	•	•	
8. You	(6. Jeremy isn't looking too well this morning. Somethi	ngbe wrong with her.	
9	,	7. The child is getting no better, so theyca	all for the doctor.	
9	;	8. Younot treat the matter lightly. It de	serves prompt action.	
E. Put in 'may' or 'might'. 1. The sky is cloudy. It		9I be there too? Is it all that impor	tant?	
E. Put in 'may' or 'might'. 1. The sky is cloudy. It		10. Shestay at home because there is n	o one to look after her baby brother.	
1. The sky is cloudy. It		·	·	
1. The sky is cloudy. It	E.	Put in 'mav' or 'might'.		
2. I was just wondering whether you				
3. You are driving very fast. You			ho oblo to boly me	
4. I				
5. I told them I				
6. I		-		
7. Yoube right but I'm going back to check anyway 8. Theybe away for the weekend but I'm not sure. 9. Youleave now if you wish. 10. Igo to the party but I'm not sure yet. 11. She has enough money. Shepay a month's rent in advance. F. Put in 'will' or 'would' 1. Wecertainly have time for lunch. 2. He said that itbe all right for you to enter, but I think you should wait until he gets here. 3. I didn't expect that shebe there. 4. Ido whatever pleases me. No onetell me what to do! 5. I'm really not sure whether Ibe free tomorrow. 6. Igive her a call if I could find her number G. Put in 'need', 'must' or their negative forms. 1. We have enough chairs in here; youbring in any more. 2. Youeat those mushrooms; they are poisonous. 3. Youas he is one of the speakers. 4. You				
8. They			•	
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10. I		· ·	ut I'm not sure.	
11. She has enough money. She				
F. Put in 'will' or 'would' 1. We		10. Igo to the party but I'm not sure	e yet.	
1. We		11. She has enough money. Shepay	a month's rent in advance.	
1. We				
1. We	F.	Put in 'will' or 'would'		
 He said that it	-			
 He said that it		1. Wecertainly have time for lunch		
3. I didn't expect that she				
 I			- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
 I'm really not sure whether I				
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 You		1. We have enough chairs in here; youb	ring in any more.	
 You		2. Youeat those mushrooms; they a	re poisonous.	
 You		3. You attend the forum, but he .	as he is one of the speakers.	
 You		4. Yousee that film. You will find	it very educational.	
 6. The invigilator said that we		5. You buy the tickets as I have a	a few complimentary passes.	
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8. They have paid for the damage. The fault was not entirely theirs.	,	_	•	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	

chosen, come.

	. Fill in the blanks with the right modal.
	There is no school tomorrow, so students(to go) to bed early.
	Lucy feels sick now, so she
	I can't go out tonight. I(to study) for my exam.
4.	My car doesn't work, so I(to take) the train.
5.	She(to wear) glasses, otherwise she can't see him.
6.	I knocked on the door several times without getting any answer.
	You (to ring) the front-door bell, instead of knocking on the door. Then, I
	(to hear) you.
7.	You(to shout) because I can hear you.
8.	We(to travel) tomorrow if the weather is nice.
9.	Hello, can I speak to Hassan?
	I'm sorry, you(to have) the wrong number because there is no one here with that name.
10.	I had a very boring evening yesterday. I think I(to go) to the cinema.
11.	Why does she always get the best mark in class?
	She(to study) hard or she(to be) intelligent.
12.	What are you going to do tonight?
	I don't know. I(to play) football.
13.	Hassan missed the school bus, so he(to be) on time.
14.	Everyone(to make) mistakes.
15.	We have a lot of milk at home. You(to buy) any.
16.	Do you smell smoke? Yes, I do. Something(to be) burning.
17.	If you want to hire a car, you(to take) your driving license with you. It is the first
	thing they ask you for. In addition, remember that you(to drive) on the left in
	Britain and not on the right, as in Morocco.
18.	He was very sick last night. The meat we had for supper(to be/not) good.
19.	It sounds silly, but we missed our train. I(to have) left home earlier.
20.	There is no food in my house, and some guests are coming to dinner tonight. I(to go)
	shopping.
21.	He failed the test because he didn't study. He(to study) hard.
22.	Why did you drive so fast? You(to cause) an accident.
23.	I(to come) to class, but I don't feel good. I think I(to go)
	to hospital.
24.	I had to work home yesterday; I had no money for my fare.
	You(to tell) me. I(to lend) you the money.
25.	What are you going to major in when you go to university?
	I haven't decided yet. I(to major) in business administration.
26.	How do you spell "oppressed"?.
	I am not sure, you(to look) it up in your dictionary.
27.	Susan has been acting strangely. She(to have) troubles.

Writing: Telling a story



The main elements of the story

Common expressions to start the story	Common expressions to introduce the plot of the story	Commong expressons to finish the story
 I still remember the time when I I will never forget the time when I It is quite a few years ago when I Once upon a time, I One day, when I was a child, I 	 It was the worst day of frustration in my life. I was frustrated by It was the most enjoyable day in my life. I was excited by This was the first opportunity to know / experience / understand that Gradually, I began to feel happy / sad/nervous All of a sudden, something strange happened. I For a moment, I couldn't even breathe / I was feeling quite down / I become nervous 	 In brief, this wonderful experience, filled with many discoveries, changed my opinion about Finally, I can say to conclude that this event makes me Ultimately, by the end of these events, I strongly started to believe that

Story-telling

Choose one of the following topics and write your own story depending on your imagination.



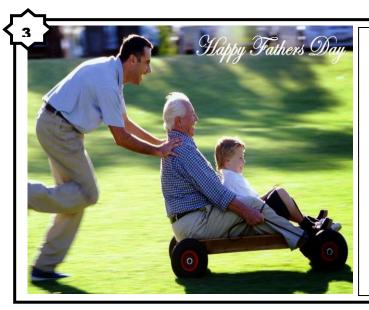
There is a forsaken house in your neighborhood. Nobody lives in this house but every night you hear strange sounds coming out of this house. People say that it is haunted by ghosts.

You narrate what happened when you went to discover what was going on in this house.



Your teacher gave you homework but you didn't prepare it. The teacher will call your parents if you don't show him your homework. You set a bird free in the classroom to make your teacher busy.

 You narrate what happened before and after you set the bird free in the classroom.

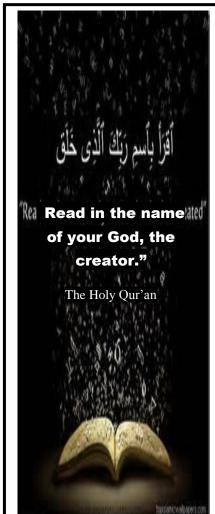


Your father treats his father cruelly. He took him to the elderly house. You are sad for your grandfather and you want to make your father realizes his mistake. You make him feel as if you start building a shelter in the garden next to the doghouse where you are going to put him when he becomes old and weak as his father.

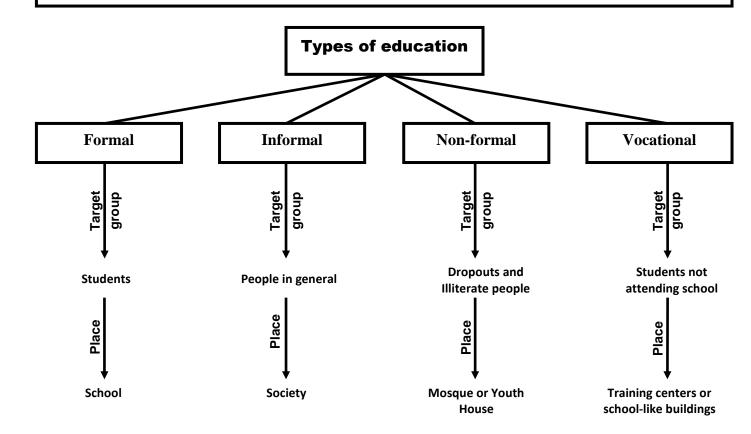
You narrate how this took place and the way your father changed after he was shocked by your behavior.

Unit .3.

Formal, informal and non-formal education



- **Nelson Mandela:** "education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."
- **Aristotle:** "the roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet."
- **Socrates:** "education is the kindling of a flame. Not the filling of a vessel."
- **Prophet Muhammad:** "the greatest Jihad is to battle your own soul, to fight the evil within yourself."
- **Albert Einstein:** "once you stop learning, you start dying."
- **Joseph Stalin:** "education is a weapon, whose effect depends on who holds it in his hand and at whom it is aimed."
- **↓ Victor Hugo:** "he who opens a school door, closes a prison."
- **Martin Luther King:** "the function of education is to teach one to think intensively and to think critically. Intelligence plus character is the goal of true education."
- **Lyndon Johnson:** "education is not a problem. Education is an opportunity."



K. Match the following synonyms:

1	Isolated	7	Measures
2	Worldwide	8	Happen
3	Temporary	9	Terrible
4	Support	10	Boundaries
5	Forbidden	11	Unique
6	Available	12	Formal

Answers

		_
1	 7	
2	 8	
3	 9	
4	 10	
5	 11	
6	 12	

а	Momentary	g	Prohibited
b	Assist	h	Obstacles
С	Provided	i	Special
d	Procedures	j	International
е	Official	k	Horrible
f	Withdrawn	I	Occur

L. Match the following antonyms:

1	Unimportant	7	Excluded
2	Rural	8	Success
3	Intermittent	9	Follower
4	Taboo	10	Encourage
5	Random	11	Similarity
6	Beautiful	12	Increase

Answers

1		7	
2		8	
3		9	
4		10	
5		11	
6		12	

а	Sacred	g	Reasonable
b	Ugly	h	Leader
C	Embarrass	i	Compulsory
d	Difference	j	Decrease
е	Involved	k	Failure
f	Urban	I	Lasting

M. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

- 1. He the number of in Moroccan schools is increasing nowadays.
- 2. Before working as a teacher, you have to finish the training.
- 3. Students can read books for free in the school
- 4. is a very dangerous trouble in Morocco.
- 5. The rent of this house is of electricity.
- 6. is on the increase in some schools.
- 7. The workers were in complete of the plan.

N. Give the other form of each word.

Verb	Noun
	Brainstorming
	Achievement
	Elimination
	Contribution
	Argument
	Speech
	Attendance

Noun	Adjective
Value	
Basis	
Universe	
Cooperation	
Poverty	
Globalization	
Comprehension	

O. Put the following words in sentences.

•	(education)	
•	(boarding school)	
•	(critical)	
•	(partnership)	
•	(countryside)	
•	(nutrition)	

• (assumption)

Reading comprehension

Dropping out of school is a serious problem in Morocco. Each year, nearly 200,000 children leave school before completing their primary education. A new government initiative in Morocco offers some measures to reduce the number of students withdraw from school. This initiative is part of an awareness campaign targeting parents.

Researchers and governments officials largely attribute the <u>phenomenon</u> to the ignorance of poor parents who do not realize the importance of education. Some parents, for example, withdraw their children from school due to the competing demands for household income which often push children to work. Dropout rates are higher among children of illiterate parents. These rates can be reduced if we sensitize parents about the importance of sending their children to school. In 2006, Morocco launched a number of awareness campaigns to address the growing problem. These campaigns aim at introducing a national programme which encourages school children to make a list of non-registered children who have dropped-out. More than 14,000 teachers and headmasters will also be responsible for implementing this plan.

The initiative is considered a logical one because it will get children who have dropped out back into the school system, and it will act as a preventive measure because it raises students' awareness to the negative consequences of dropping out. The initiative was tested last year in a few regions. Fatima Lharti, a twelve year old schoolgirl from Tangier, says she managed to stop approximately one dozen children from dropping out and persuaded a number of others who had already dropped out to come back to school. "The most difficult part of the work is convincing parents". However, "when they hear children – the same age as their own – talking about the consequences of taking their children out of school, most of them come around within a few minutes," Fatima proudly told Maghrebia website reporter.

Samir El Garoumi missed a year of school to work for his family. He is now back in school and has struck a healthy balance between work and studies. In the morning he goes to school and in the evening he helps his father in his workshop. This year, <u>he</u> is taking part in the initiative to make a list of children who are not in school. He also advises parents in his family circle to allow their children to finish education.

Adapted from: www.maghrebia.com

Comprehension

- A. Choose the right answer from the list.
- The text is taken from:
 - a. A magazine.
- b- The internet.
- c- A newspaper.

- **B.** Answer the following questions.
 - How many students drop out of primary school in Morocco every year?

••••	2.	Why do poor parents withdraw their children from school?
••••	3.	How can drop-out rates be reduced?
с.	Are	these sentences true or false? Justify.
••••	1.	The programme encourages parents to make lists of children who have dropped out of school.
	2.	Fatima Lharti convinced nearly one dozen children to stay at school.
	3.	Samir studies and helps his father as well.
D.	Com	plete the following sentences.
••••	1.	As a preventive measure the initiative aims at
	2.	Fatima Lharti found it difficult to
Ε.	Find	in the text words that mean almost the same as:
	1.	Minimize (paragraph 1):
		Money we get from work or investment (paragraph 2):
	3.	Participation (paragraph 4):
F.	Wha	t do the underlined words or expressions in the text refer to?
		The phenomenon (paragraph 2):
		They (paragraph 3):
	3.	He (paragraph 4):

Writing:

> Write an article about internet addiction by students.

Expressing purpose

	/					
1		1. To + V(infinitive) 2. In order (not) to + V(i	(infinitive) 3. <u>So as (not) to</u> + V(infinitive)			
		1. I studied very hard <u>to</u> pass exam.				
		2. I studied very hard <u>in order to</u> succeed in my study.				
		3. He gave the beggar some money so as to buy food.				
		4. In order that + subject + modal 5. <u>So that</u> + subject + modal				
		4. I went to Fez in order that I could visit the				
	L	5. She hurried so that she would not be late	ne.			
		6. For + V-ing 7. <u>For</u> + noun				
		6. A knife is used <u>for</u> cutting.				
1	L	7. Let's go to the pool <u>for</u> a swim.				
A.	Pu	t in "to" or "for".				
5.	. I	went to the dentista check-up.	1. I am going to Spaina holiday.			
6.	. 11	had to put on my glassesread the letter.	2. You need a lot of experiencethis job.			
7.	. D	o you wear glassesreading?	3. You need a lot of experiencedo this job.			
8.	. I v	wish I had a gardenchildrenplay in.	4. We will need more timemake a decisio			
P	W	ite sentences with so that.				
			ed <u>so that I</u> <u>would</u> n't be late			
1.		_				
2.	. I	whispered. I didn't want anybody else to hear our co	nversation			
3.	. SI	he locked the door. She didn't want to be disturbed				
4.			overtake			
-						
C.		atch the sentences in the most appropriate v	way and then write two sentences as one			
Г		ing in order to or so as to.	1			
		Trees were planted along the street.	a. I didn't want to embarrass him.			
		We crept up the stairs.	b. She didn't want to have to say goodbye.			
		I swept the broken glass off the path.	c. This was done to reduce traffic noise.			
		We wrote Katie's name on the calendar.	d. I wanted to prevent an accident.			
	5.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	e. She tends to keep her physical fitness.			
	6.		f. I want to protect the environment.			
	7.		g. We didn't want to wake Suzanne.			
	8.		h. He did this to carry out his business.			
	9.	one provide a provide and a construction of the construction of th	i. We didn't want to forget her birthday.			
	10). I do not throw rubbish on the street.	j. He wants to save his money.			
Ī	Trees were planted along the street in order to reduce traffic noise,					
	2.		,			
	3.					
	4.					
	5.					
	6.					
	7.					
	8.					
	9.					
	10					

1. I'm studying very hard at the moment / I want to pass my exams next month.
(So as to)
2. I went to bed early / I wouldn't be tired in the morning.
(So that)
3. I waited for an hour / I could meet her.
(For)
4. You should play sport regularly / you have excellent health and well-being.
(So as to)
5. My sister gave English lessons / she earns some money.
(In order to)
6. Make sure your bags are tagged / you could identify them later.
(So that)
7. They took the taxi / they come on time.
(So as to)
8. I'm going to Australia / I want to spend my holiday.
(For)
9. I do voluntary work / I want to participate in the development of my country.
(In order to)
10. I travel to America during summer vacation because I want to discover its culture.
(For)
11. I prepare my homework because I want to be the first of my class.
(So that)
12. I have an exam and I have to get up early to revise my lessons / I set the alarm for five o'clock.
(To)
13. I use the dictionary when I am reading a text. It helps me to explain difficult words.
(So as to)
14. I picked up the vase carefully. I do not want to break it.
(In order to)
15. I pray five times per day. I hope to get God's forgiveness and blessing.
(To)
Give your examples
(To)
(In order to)
(So as to)
(So that)

A. Link between the following sentences as suggested.

Past perfect

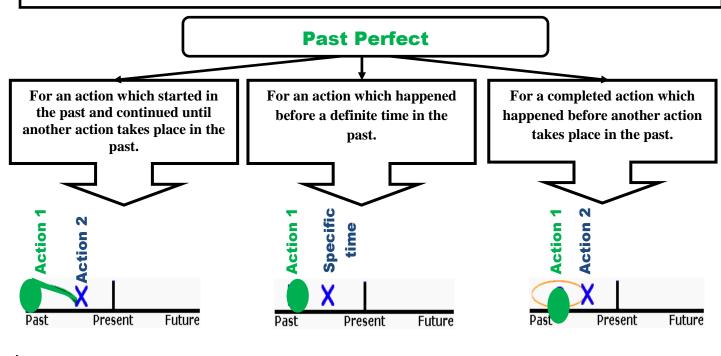
The uses of past perfect and past perfect continuous:

The past perfect is used:

- 1) To clarify the order of two actions happened in the past. (the first action uses the past perfect. The second uses the simple past)
 - Example: I had taken my breakfast before I came to school.
- 2) To state that an action which happened in the past was completed before a second action in the past started.
 - Example: The patient had died when the doctor arrived.
- 3) To express a past wish:
 - Example: My grandmother wishes she had gone to school.
- 4) In reported speech:
 - Example: Our teacher told us that he had studied in Fez for 14 years.
- 5) In conditional type 3:
 - Example: If I had known you are in hospital, I would have visited you.

The past perfect continuous is used:

- > To indicate that the first action in the past takes a period of time (examples: for two hours, in three years, .
 - Example: We had been playing tennis for only a few minutes when it started raining.



Example:

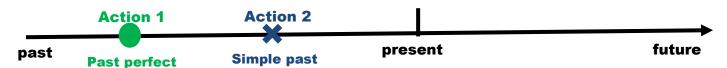
• By the time Alex finished his studies, he had been in London for over eight years.

Example:

• She had visited her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

Example:

• She understood the movie <u>after</u> she had read the book.



Linking the	two past	actions
-------------	----------	---------

- Before (Action 2)(Action 1)
-(Action 1)......before.....(Action 2)
-(Action 1).......(Action 2)before.
- After (Action 1),(Action 2)
-(Action 2)......after.....(Action 1)

- By the time (Action 2)(Action 1)
-(Action 1)......by the time.....(Action 2)
- Because (Action 1)(Action 2)
-(Action 2)......because.....(Action 1)
- As soon as (Action 1)(Action 2)
-(Action 2)......as soon as.....(Action 1)
- When (Action 2)(Action 1)
-(Action 1)......when.....(Action 2)

Exercises.

A. Put the verbs between brackets in the right form.

- 1. After the film (finish), I went to sleep.
- 2. When I got to the bank, it (close).
- 3. She couldn't see the film well because she (not/ bring) her glasses.
- 4. When Sara arrived, her mother...... (leave/already).
- 5. After they (do) the shopping, they went home.
- 6. We(lose) our passports.
- 7. Brahim......(know) many people at the club because he(be) there many times.
- 8. They(study) English before they(move) to Canada.
- 9. You(read) the book.
- 10. Asmae.....(study) a lot before she(take) the test.
- 11. They(have) a lot of trouble before they finally(succeed).
- 12. She.....(stop) eating junk food.
- 13. You(cook) a lot because you.....(be) so hungry.
- 15. The patient (die) before the doctor (arrive).
- 16. As the fire (break) out, people (hurry) out of their house.
- 17. I (meet) him yesterday.
- 18. I(see) him before.
- 19. I wish I (stay) with my friend during his last days.
- 20. If he (apply) in time, he would have got the job.
- 21. By the time the firemen (arrive), the fire (destroy) many huts.
- 22. Long before the chief guest (arrive), the invitees (assemble).
- 23. I wish I (send) my application in time.
- 24. I (not / speak) to him, as I (not / introduce) to him.

В.	Cho	ose the past perfect, or the past perfect continuous.
	1.	When we arrived the film (start).
	2.	She (work) in that company for twenty years when she was made redundant.
	3.	I felt ill because I (drink) six cups of coffee.
	4.	I (study) all day, so I was tired.
	5.	How long (you / live) in London when your daughter was born?
	6.	When I arrived at the airport I realised I (forget) my passport.
	7.	I (break) my ankle, so I couldn't go skiing last year.
	8.	She(study) English for three years when she took the exam.
	9.	I (run), so I was hot and tired.
	10.	I didn't go to the class because I (not / do) my homework.
	11.	I(try) to get tickets for that play for months before my friend finally got them.
	12.	When I arrived at the theater, my friend (pick, already) up the tickets.
	13.	He was really angry because he(wait) for more than half an hour when I arrived.
		When the play started, I(already, apologize) to my friend.
		We(watch) the play when the lights went off.
C.		
c.	Re-	write the following sentences in the past perfect. I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep. Before
C.	Re-1	write the following sentences in the past perfect. I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep.
C.	1. 2.	write the following sentences in the past perfect. I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep. Before
C.	1. 2.	write the following sentences in the past perfect. I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep. Before
C.	1. 2. 1.	write the following sentences in the past perfect. I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep. Before
c.	1. 2. 1.	write the following sentences in the past perfect. I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep. Before
C.	1. 2.	write the following sentences in the past perfect. I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep. Before
C.	1. 2.	I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep. Before
C.	1. 2	write the following sentences in the past perfect. I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep. Before
C.	1. 2	write the following sentences in the past perfect. I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep. Before
C.	1. 2	write the following sentences in the past perfect. I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep. Before
C.	1. 2	write the following sentences in the past perfect. I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep. Before
C.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	write the following sentences in the past perfect. I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep. Before
C.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	write the following sentences in the past perfect. I prepared my homework and then I went to sleep. Before

D.		nplete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple, past tinuous or past perfect simple.
	1.	They (get) to the airport as the plane was landing.
	2.	She wore the shoes she (buy) the previous day.
	3.	I fell as I (run) for the bus.
	4.	What (say) when he asked her to marry him?
	5.	He(run out) of petrol
	6.	When I was a student, I (not have) much money.
	7.	Why (work) at one o'clock in the morning?
	8.	We(find) it in the bathroom
	9.	I was happy to see her, because we (not see) each other for years.
	10.	By the time we got to the shop, a long queue
	11.	They (show) me the pictures, they (take) during their holidays
	12.	We(wake) us up.
	13.	In the evening, the children (tell) their daddy what they (see)
		at the zoo.
	14.	They(talk) for over an hour before Tony(arrive).
	15.	She(work) at that company for three years when it(go) out of business
	16.	The boy (be) very sorry for what he (do)
	17.	My friend (eat) up all the biscuit we (bake)
	18.	The teacher (correct) the tests we (write)
	19.	I (give) them some of the candies I (buy)
	20.	They (be) very tired in the evening because they (help) on the farm all day
	21.	They (wait) at the station for 90 minutes when the train(arrive)
	22.	My sister (see / not) the note that I (leave) on the
		kitchen table for her.
	23.	We (want) to watch a film that we (see / not) before.
	24.	When Simon (go) out to play, he (do) his homework.
	25.	Before that day in winter, the African boy (not/see) snow in his life.
	26.	She (give) me the book that she (read)
	27.	We (go) to London because the Queen (invite) us for tea.
	28.	I(go) to the
		disco at night.
	29.	Mike(want) to sit down because he(stand) all day at work.
	30.	James(teach) at the university for more than a year before he
		(leave) for Asia.
	31.	You(move) to New York.
	32.	I(never / see) such a beautiful beach before I(go) to Kauai.

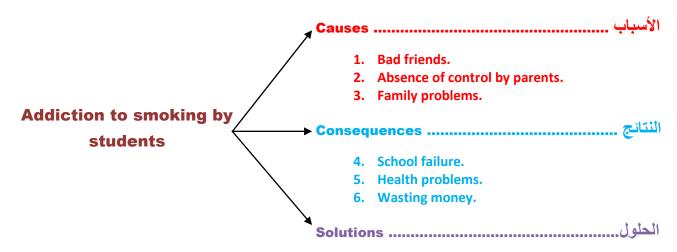
Writing: Paragraph

	Kinds of topics	
Positive	Negative	Argumentative
Topic sentence	Topic sentence	Topic sentence
One of the most beneficial things that one may profit from is ********* is considered to be a very useful thing that one may benefit from.	One of the biggest problems our country suffers from these days is ********* is one of the burning issues in our country nowadays.	One of the most controversial topics in the last fez years is is is considered to be a very debatable topic these days in our country.
Supporting sentences	Supporting sentences	Supporting sentences
In fact,is useful with reference to a variety of its prominent advantages. First, it plays an important role in	As a matter of fact, this issue is because of different causes that can be concluded in what follows. First,	Clearly, there is too much controversy about the merits and drawbacks of From the one side, some people strongly believe that is very good because of the following reasons. To begin with, Besides, However, from the other side, some other people claim that is very bad due to different causes that can be concluded in what follows. For instance, Likewise, Ultimately, In comparison between these two opposite standpoints, I think that is beneficial according to what follows. At first, However, on the other hand, some people claim that is useless owing to various causes. A case in point, In still another factor, Ultimately, in comparison between these two
		opposite opinions, I think that
Conclusion	Conclusion	Conclusion
As a conclusion, in my opinion, I think that is very beneficial.	Ultimately, from my point of view, I think that is very dangerous.	In a nutshell, I can say to conclude that to be for or against is not the question, but the question is to what extent you can defend your.

How to write about any problem or phenomenon

Example:

Write a paragraph about the problem of addiction to smoking by students.



- 7. To sensitize people with the danger of smoking.
- 8. To prohibit smoking in public places.

املاً الفراغ بالمعلومات المحددة أعلاه Fill in the blanks with the information above

One of the biggest problems our country suffers from these days is addiction to smoking by students. As a matter of fact, this issue is because of different causes that can be concluded in what follows. First, bad friends. Second, absence of control by parents. Third, family problems. Apart from that, this trouble is harmful with reference to a variety of its negative effects. A case in point, school failure. Besides, health problems. In addition, wasting money. Therefore, serious measures should be taken into practice in order to solve this phenomenon. For example, sensitize people with the danger of smoking. Likewise, prohibit smoking in public places. Ultimately, from my point of view, I think that addiction to smoking by students is very dangerous.

Topic sentence

 One of the biggest problems our country suffers from these days is _____

Supporting sentences

As a matter of fact, this issue is because of different causes that can be concluded in what follows. First,.....(1)..... Second,(2)..... Third,.....(3).... this trouble is harmful with reference to a variety of its negative effects. A case in point,(4)..... Besides,(4)....(5)..... Therefore, serious measures should be taken into practice in order to solve this phenomenon. For example,(6)...... Likewise,(7)..... Similarly,(8).....

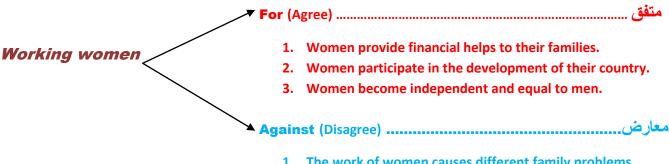
Concluding sentence

Ultimately, from my point of view, I think that _____ is very dangerous.

How to write about any argumentative topic

Line Example:

OWrite a paragraph about such argument between people on the advantages and disadvantages of working women in your society.



- 1. The work of women causes different family problems.
- 2. Working women neglect their children and marital duties.
- 3. The spread of girls labour because of working women.

املأ الفراغ بالمعلومات المحددة أعلاه Fill in the blanks with the information above

One of the most controversial topics in the last few years is working women. Clearly, there is too much controversy about the merits and drawbacks of working women. From the one side, some people strongly believe that working women is very good because of the following reasons. To begin with, women provide financial helps to their families. Besides, women participate in the development of their country. In addition, women become independent and equal to men. However, from the other side, some other people claim that working women is very bad due to different causes that can be concluded in what follows. For instance, the work of women causes different family problems. Likewise, working women neglect their children and marital duties. Similarly, the spread of girls labour because of working women. In a nutshell, I can say to conclude that to be for or against is not the question, but the question is to what extent you can defend your choice.

Topic sentence

One of the most controversial topics in the last few years

Supporting sentences

Clearly, there is too much controversy about the merits and From the drawbacks of one side, some people strongly believe that _____is very good because of the following reasons. To begin with,(1)..... Besides,(2)...... In addition,(3)...... However, from the other side, some other people claim is very bad due to different causes that can be concluded in what follows. For instance,(1)..... Likewise,(2)..... Similarly,(3).......

Conclusion

In a nutshell, I can say to conclude that to be for or against is not the question, but the question is to what extent you can defend your choice.

How to write about any positive topic

Example:

Write a paragraph about the importance of playing sport.



- 1. Jogging is an effective medicine whereby a sport-lover can develop a resistible body.
- 2. Playing chess with friends is a rewarding recreation.
- 3. Playing football is also helpful to overcome laziness and know new friends.

املأ الفراغ بالمعلومات المحددة أعلاه أعلاه أعلاه أعلاه أعلاه أعلاه أعلاه أعلاه أعلاه أعلاه المحددة أعلاه أعلاه المحددة أعلاء المحددة أعلاه المحددة المحددة أعلاه المحددة المحد

Playing sport is considered to be a very useful thing that one may benefit from these days. Indeed, playing sport proves to be of great significance thanks to its good advantages. First, it plays an important role in keeping physical fitness. Second, it plays a paramount significant part in developing mental abilities and changing the routine. Third, it has a significant role in encouraging communication and overcoming shyness. For instance, jogging is an effective medicine whereby a sport-lover can develop a resistible body. In still another example, playing chess with friends is a rewarding recreation. Likewise, playing football is also helpful to overcome laziness and know new friends. As a conclusion, in my opinion, I think that playing sport is very beneficial.

Topic sentence

is considered to be a very useful thing that one may benefit from these days.

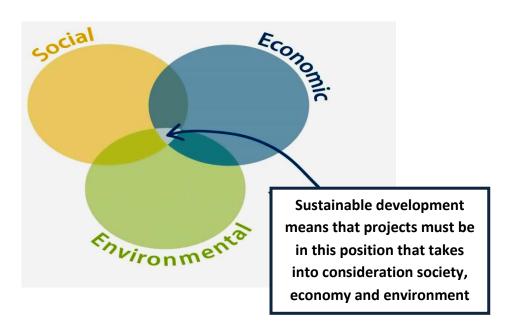
Supporting sentences

Conclusion

As a conclusion, in my opinion, I think that ______ is very beneficial.

Unit .4.

Sustainable Development





Society

- Providing equal job opportunities.
- Uphold social justice and gender equality.
- Engagement of nongovernmental organizations in the projects.
- Creating micro enterprises and giving micro-credits.

• ...

Environment

- Protection of the environment from pollution.
- Preservation of local cultural features and properties.
- Involving local citizens in the projects done in their region.

• ...

Economy

- Having a long-term strategy for the management of raw materials.
- Implementing certain measures for energy preservation.
- · Recycling wastes.
- Management of human resources.
- Promote foreign investments by reducing taxes.
-

P. Match the following synonyms:

1	Sustainable	7	Region
2	Environment	8	Remarkable
3	Crisis	9	Holiday
4	Bankruptcy	10	Take charge
5	Indigenous	11	Needs
6	Aid	12	Budget

Answers

		_
1	 7	
2	 8	
3	 9	•••••
4	 10	
5	 11	
6	 12	

а	Dilemma	g	Moneyless
b	Help	h	Vacation
С	Requirements	i	Native
d	Maintainable	j	Initiative
е	Expenditures	k	Noticeable
f	Area	I	Surrounding

Q. Match the following antonyms:

1	Developed	7	Win
2	Renewable	8	Healthy
3	Favourable	9	National
4	Change	10	Poor
5	High	11	Beginning
6	Perfect	12	Pertinent

Answers

1	 7	
2	 8	
3	 9	
4	 10	
5	 11	
6	 12	

1	а	Stagnation	g	Unfavourable
	b	Low	h	Affluent
	С	End	i	Primitive
	d	Imperfect	j	Indecomposable
	е	Inappropriate	k	International
	f	Lose	I	Unhealthy

R. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

efficient – justice – infrastructure – vote – awareness – corruption – missi	nission
--	---------

- 1. The democratic way to take decision is to take
- 2. Life in my village is very difficult. It is in need of
- 3. Political parties in Morocco are accused of and bribery.
- 4. You must find a more way of organizing your time.
- 5. Your is to send back information about the enemy's movements.
- 6. There is still a struggle for between social classes in Morocco.
- 7. People's Of healthy eating has increased in recent years.

S. Give the other form of each word.

Verb	Noun
	Spread
	Preservation
	Investment
	Danger
	Production
	Doubt
	Example

Noun	Adjective
Society	
Ecology	
Ideology	
Consciousness	
Dedication	
Engagement	
Wonder	

T. Put the following words in sentences.

(bribery)

	(cattle grazing)	
•	(climate)	
•	(property)	
•	(payment)	
•	(micro-credit)	

• (phenomenon)

Reading comprehension

The oceans cover about three quarters of the world's surface. These have an essential role to play in maintaining the human race. They are especially important as a source of food, but they face a threat to **their** survival, which is serious for man too.

Stocks of fish are being reduced because the oceans are systematically poisoned by sewage, DDT and radio-active materials.

To take one example, DDT, the insecticide originally intended to kill only insect pests, has now found <u>its</u> way to the furthest corners of the world. It is present in the bodies of animals and fish in the Antarctic and also in the human body all over the world. To take another example, the amount of mercury in the oceans has reached dangerous levels. Like DDT, it accumulates in the body, so it is especially dangerous. A few years ago, large amounts of tuna fish had to be destroyed because the mercury level was dangerously high.

About twenty years ago, about forty people died in Japan as a result of eating locally caught fish which had accumulated mercury salts.

Pollution from oil is also a growing danger. Every year, about one million tons of oil ends up in the oceans, although recently an agreement has been signed to prevent at least some of this. The oil which gets into the sea sinks to the seabed and destroys all plant life and shellfish for a long time. Parts of the Mediterranean have been made lifeless in this way. In 1967, the tanker "TORREY CANYON" ran aground off the Coast of Cornwall and spilled about 117.000 tons of oil into the sea, killing half a million sea birds and covering beaches in France and England with oil.

No country alone can prevent the growing pollution of oceans: only international agreements have any hope of success in saving the oceans for man.

COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in the following chart with information from the text.

Elements	Their dangers	Their consequences
DDT		
Mercury	Accumulates in the body	
Oil		

В.	Comp	lete	the	fol	low	ing	sent	tences	from	the	text	t.
----	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	--------	------	-----	------	----

	The oceans are essential for the human race because
	Since a lot of oil has sunk into the Mediterranean,

	3- Saving the oceans is the duty of
C-	What do the underlined words refer to.
	1- their (paragraph-1)
	2- its (paragraph-3)
	3- this way (paragraph-5)
D-	Answer these questions from the text.
	1. Why are the oceans so important to the human race?
•••	
•••	2. Is the pollution from oil really dangerous? (Explain)
••••	
•••	
E-	Are these sentences true or false? Justify.
	1. DDT is originally intended to kill all species of animals.
•••	2. Sea pollution is not a real threat to people.
M	<u>VRITING</u>
	**How can we prevent the growing pollution of our oceans?"

Write a letter to your school magazine suggesting some solutions to save our oceans from

pollution.

Expressing cause and effect

Expressing cause	Expressing effect		
 Because + Subject + Verb + Because of + Noun + Due to + V-ing + Caused by Result from	 Therefore consequently as a result hence thus So so 		
osuchthat			

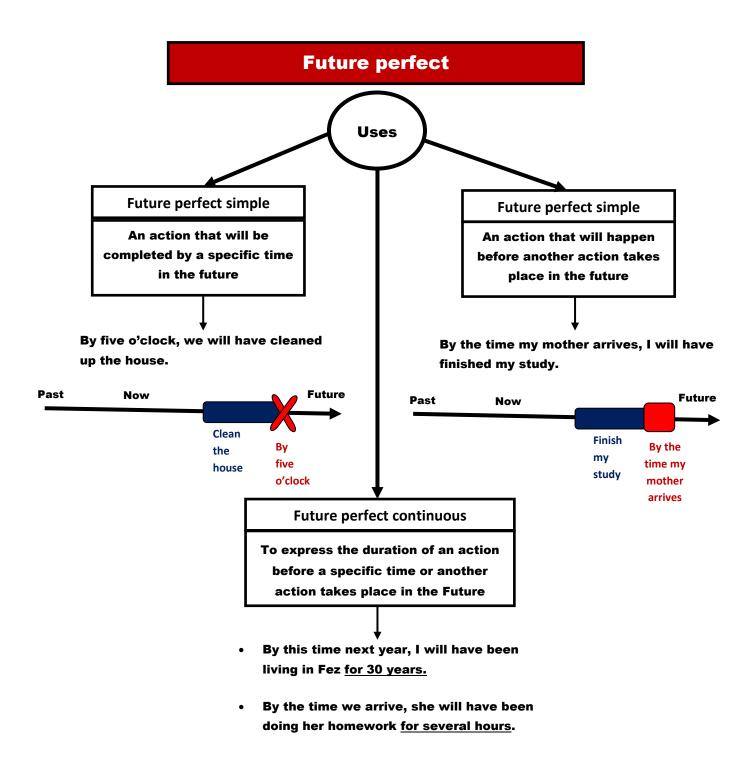
Les Examples

- All shops are closed <u>because</u> there is a public holiday.
- Many parents deprive their children from going to school <u>because of</u> their poverty.
- Ha failed in the test <u>due to</u> his laziness.
- Shortage of clean drinking water is <u>owning to</u> pollution.
- Illiteracy is <u>caused by</u> poor childhood education.
- Cheating on exam <u>results from</u> lack of self-confidence.
- He was driving too fast; therefore, he was arrested by the police.
- I have got a terrible headache. Consequently, I will go to hospital.
- He is very creative. As a result, he won the competition.
- She enjoys the sofa; hence, she spends a lot of time there.
- He is embarrassed about being bald; thus, he always wear hats.
- He didn't pay the taxes in time, so he was given a penalty.
- The food was so hot that it burned my tongue.
- We have <u>such</u> beautiful weather <u>that</u> I don't feel boredom.

Exe	ercise .1. because - because of	Exercise .2. because - due to - therefore
2. 3.	She wore a coatthe cold weather. She wore a coatthe weather was cold. The children survivedthey received help.	 She feels coldnot having shoes. I didn't have my umbrella,l got wet. You should go on a dietyou are
	She married at thirteen she had no other options.	obese. 4. The car is broken down it poor
5. 6.	The city is dirtythe poor sanitation services. Many people are unemployed machines	maintenance. 5. We didn't have a good holidaythe awful climate.
	replaced people in many factories.	6. It was raining I stayed at home.

Excercise .3. Link between the following sentences.

 My job application was turned down / there was a misunderstanding. 						
(Due to)	••••••					
2. She is recognized by everyone in her city / she is a very popular singer.						
(Because)						
3. He was tired / he immediately fell asleep.						
(So)						
4. Houda was late to work / there was a heav	v traffic	.				
(Because of)	•					
5. She was not selected for the job / her comp						
(Because)						
6. I have met many people / I can't possibly re						
(Sothat)						
•		•••••				
7. I had to wear a coat / the weather was so c						
(Because)						
8. The climate was bad / we postponed the tr	•					
(Therefore)						
9. It was an expensive car / we couldn't afford	_					
(Suchthat)						
10. He takes everything in life seriously / he is		-				
(Sothat)		•••••				
11. There was little traffic / it took us only few	minute	s to ge	t there.			
(hence)		•••••				
Exercise .4. Link between the following	sente	ences	by using the words between brackets.			
1 There was a strike		а	The driver has to slow down the speed			
2 There is a heavy fog		b	She missed class			
3 I failed in the exam	_	С	It is very cold			
4 She was ill	ᅪ╮	d	I wasn't hungry			
5 He refused to live in Ifran 6 I didn't eat anything	_	e f	The flight was cancelled She is illiterate			
7 She can't read the letter	-	g	I didn't prepare anything			
, one can cread the letter		В	· a.a · p. opa. · ayuB			
1. (as a result)						
2. (due to)						
3. (hence)						
4. (because of)	•••••					
5. (because)						
6. (therefore)						
7 (owing to)						





Key words

- o By next (year month week November ...)
- o By this time (tomorrow next week next year –by next month ...)
- o By the time.....
- o By mid-night....
- o In (ten) years to come....
- o By (2030)...

Exercise .1. Write the verbs between brackets into the correct form:

1.	By next year he(forget) everything he learned in this class.
2.	Ahmed is still young. By the time he is an old man, he (lose) many of his youthful
	ideals.
3.	Next month they(be) in the United States for thirty years.
4.	Before he leaves Fez tomorrow, he
5.	By the end of the semester, your English (improve) tremendously.
6.	By next December, all the leaves (fall) from the trees.
7.	On the 26 th of next month he
8.	By the time you get there, they (rehearse) for ten hours.
9.	<u>In ten years to come</u> we
10.	By the time he leaves the café, he(lose) a lot of money at the gambling tables.
11.	. By 2020 this earth(see) many changes.
12.	The taxi (arrive) by the time we get downstairs.
13.	By the time the preparations is over, the audience(begin) to enter the theater.
14.	Scientists (discover) a new
Exe	ercise .2. Put the verbs between brackets in the future perfect simple or future perfect continuous
	1. By the time we get to the party, Fat Bob (eat) everything.
	2. When we get to March, Jawad(live) in Thailand for 18 months.
	3. There's no point going now. The bus(leave) by the time we get there.
	4. By 2001 I(live) in London for sixteen years.
	5. When I finish this course, I (learn) English for twenty years.
	6. Next month I (study) Chinese for two years.
	7. Be ready to stand up during the concert because they(take) all the seats by now
	8. This time tomorrow I (finish) all my exams.
	9. A week Friday we (complete) the course.
	10. Old Mr Macawber (teach) maths for 30 years by the end of this term.
	11. Come next spring, we (work) in Kyoto for two years.
	12. By the time you wake up tomorrow morning, Pete (arrive) in Qingdao.
	13. At this rate, we (get) everything ready by six o'clock.
	14. If what scientists say is true, humans (make) life a miserable existence within the
	next 15 years.
	15. I (wait) here for three hours by six o'clock.

Writing: Report

A Community service project by the English department of ENS Mekness

The creation of a green space



On April 16, 2011 teacher trainees of ENS Meknes, including myself, organized a green day in a specific area in the region of Toulal, in Meknes. In fact, this wonderful community service was prepared and organized in a very skilful way. In details, after we had decided to carry out our project in such specific space and during such specific time, we arrived at the practical side of our project. Thus, as a preparatory step in such community service, we divided our group work into different teams. Each team was responsible for a given task and every task had a specific role that contributed to the achievement of such project as a whole.

- The first team was responsible for getting permission from the local public authorities not only for having their agreement on what would be done in the place but also for involving them in such project. There was a permission taken from the administration of ENS Meknes, permission from the municipality of Toulal, and another one from the Academy of Meknes so as to involve students in such community service.
- The second team was responsible for collecting all the materials needed for putting our project into practice. While most of the materials were brought from the municipality of Toulal, some materials were brought from INSAM institution. These materials included all that is needed for planting, irrigating and cleaning the green space.
- The third team was asked to collect the donations given by the stick-holders of such community service.
 These donations included plants, money, and food and so on.
- 4. The team number four was to advertise for the green day. The members of this team contacted different types of media ranging from TV, radio to newspapers. They made posters and banners for the green space day. The team also was in charge to film and take pictures on the day of the event.
- As far as the job for the fifth team is concerned, they
 had to get the community involved in the activity.
 They tried to get all different categories of people to
 take part in the event.
- The sixth team was to make action plan for the activity. They put on paper the different step and kind of management the place needed as well as the amount of the material and time that was needed for each step.

As a conclusion, through this experience in such community service, I have learnt to what extent learning can be taught via doing. Learning by doing is the key to success in both inside the classroom and the outside world.

Title			
It should be s	hort and		
precise. It sho	ould give the		
reader a genei	ral idea about		
the content of	the report.		
	It sets the		
	scene for		
	your report		
Introduction	by giving the		
	(date, place,		
	participants)		
	as well		
	It is the main		
	part of your		
	report. It		
	should include		
Body	the main		
	ideas. It is		
	usually limited		
	to one		
	paragraph.		
	In the		
	conclusion you		
	evaluate the		
	success of		
Conclusion	the events or		
Conclusion	the reactions		
	of the		
	different		

components

you included.

Write a report about an activity or an event that you participated in.

Title of the report:		
Introduction	Date:	
Body	Principle ideas or activities: •	
Conclusion	≥ Your recommendation.	

Unit .5.

Women and Power

Free discussion : women between the past and the present



A. Match the following synonyms:

1	Force	7	Coalition
2	Stereotype	8	Promote
3	Emancipation	9	Disapproval
4	Violence	10	Downfall
5	Dominate	11	Development
6	Govern	12	Issue

Answers

1	 7	
2	 8	
3	 9	
4	 10	
5	 11	
6	 12	

а	Freedom	œ	Oppression
b	Demise	h	Prevail
С	Rule	i	Improvement
d	Power	j	Phenomenon
е	Protest	k	Urge
f	Fallacy	ı	Alliance

B. Match the following antonyms:

1	Advantage	7	Prominent
2	Resistance	8	United
3	Inferior	9	Addition
4	Biased	10	Educated
5	Responsible	11	Backward
6	Dependence	12	Anonymous

Answers

	7 1110		
1		7	
2		8	
3		9	
4		10	
5		11	
6		12	

а	Impartial	g	Exterior
b	Irresponsible	h	Independence
С	Subtraction	i	Disadvantage
d	Forward	j	Known
е	disconnected	k	Illiterate
f	Submission	I	Unknown

C. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

polygamy – feminism – gender –	- humanitarian -	reputation –	pioneer -	sorcery
--------------------------------	------------------	--------------------------------	-----------	---------

- 1. In French the adjective must agree with the noun in number and
- 2. I don't believe in the power of But I have strong faith in the power of God.
- 3.is the belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men.
- 4. Syrian people are in need of aids.
- 5. Yuri Gagarin was one of the of space exploration.
- 6. Is the state of having more than one wife.
- 7. Amigo restaurant has a for serving some of the finest food in Fez.

D. Give the other form of each word.

Verb	Noun
	Coexistence
	Competition
	Endurance
	Criticism
	Advice
	Identity
	Employment

Noun	Adjective
Controversy	
Peace	
Advice	
Patriarchy	
Slavery	
Work	
Reliance	

E. Put the following words in sentences.

•	(participate)	
	•	
•	(pregnancy)	
•	(law)	
_	\	
•	(resigned)	
•	(advocate)	

•	(undermine)	
---	-------------	--

Reading comprehension

For many Moroccan working women, managing to take care of their homes and keeping their jobs at the same time occurs at the expense of time and peace of mind. They feel they are in a rush and are under pressure. While women have acquired some freedom in the working environment, attitudes have not changed as regards the role of a woman within the family. The equality they seek has not yet been achieved on the domestic front. However, generalizations should be avoided, since an increasing number of young husbands are attempting to counter tradition by helping their wives perform daily tasks.

"Women have more responsibility than men. When men come home, <u>they</u> relax, whereas women must cook and take care of the house and children on their own. Women have gained freedom, but attitudes have not changed accordingly, as men still hold the same old view. Equality must come about in the home," said bank clerk Halima Bernoussi.

A similar view is shared by a number of women who accept their unpleasant daily lives with resignation. They blame the hypocrisy of Moroccan society in this respect. Fatima M. said that tradition has a great influence on men's attitudes and that only women themselves can change this. In her view, they must teach their children that boys and girls are equal so that the future will be different. "In Morocco, it's still taboo for a man to help his wife with the cooking. Others take a ruthless view on this. Often, even those who help their wives with household tasks avoid doing so in front of other people," she said.

Siham M., a public-sector worker, said that the mothers of the future will face less stress, since the way in which children are being brought up is changing. The mother of two boys and a girl, she tries to teach her children the importance of equality in the home: "I treat my boys and my daughter just the same. I involve <u>all of them</u> in the housework. In future, I think my sons will help their wives."

Women's arrival in the workplace has enabled them to broaden their horizons and improve their skills, said Rachida B. Society, she said, values women's role in development, but the cultural system retains a strong presence with regard to traditional roles. She concluded that the state should play a greater role in boosting equality.

Many men oppose the notion that women are victims, said teacher Hicham Choubami. "Women's access to jobs has enabled them to strengthen their position both in society and at home," Choubami noted. He claims that men are increasingly helping their wives go about household chores. "The attitude of Moroccans is changing. Women should not make a drama out of the situation. It's simply a question of organization."

Hakima E., a nurse, agrees. She said that women must organise their time so that they do not fall victim to daily pressures. In her opinion, discussing this subject with their husbands should help women. "At first, my husband didn't help me; I had to do everything myself," she said. "When I talked things over with him, I persuaded him to get more involved around the house for the happiness of our family."

<u>COMPREHENSION</u>

A. Choose the best title for the text.

- a. Women at work.
- b. Men's attitude towards working women.
- c. The attitude of society towards working women.

B. Answer these questions.
1. Do all men stick to tradition and so refuse to help their wives with household tasks? Explain.
2. Why is it difficult to change men's attitudes towards domestic tasks?
3. What have women benefited from work outside the home?
C. Are these sentences true or false? Justify.
1. Working women are more likely to suffer from stress.
2. The husband of a working woman works as much as his wife.
3. Men who accept to help with the housework do it secretly.
D. Complete the following sentences.
1. Siham's children will help their wives with the housework because
2. According to Hakima, if women do not, they will suffer from stress.
E. find in the text words or expressions that mean the same as:
1. trying (paragraph. 1)
2. educated (paraggraph. 4)
3. convinced (paragraph. 7)
F. what do the underlined words in the text refer to.
1. they (parag. 2):
<u>WRITING</u>

Your friend has just graduated from one of the best Moroccan institutions and has decided to immigrate to Europe. Write a letter telling him/her about the negative and positive effects of his decision, trying to convince him to stay in his country of origin.

Prefixes and suffixes

Adjective	Oppos	site
safe	<u>un</u> safe	
respectful	<u>dis</u> respectful	
fit	unfit	
relevant	irrelevant	
logical	illogical	
curable	incurable	
resistible	irresistible	
reliable	unreliable	
kind	unkind	
satisfied	dissatisfied	
comfortable	uncomfortable	
patient	impatient	
literate	illiterate	
responsible	irresponsible	
legal	illegal	
organized	disorganized	
convenient	inconvenient	
lucky	unlucky	
mature	immature	
pleasant	unpleasant	
important	unimportant	
limited	unlimited	
similar	dissimilar	
honest	dishonest	
rational	irrational	
efficient	inefficient	
polite	impolite	
accessible	inaccessible	
grateful	ungrateful	

Adjective	Nou	ın
conscious	conscious <u>ness</u>	
mature	matur <u>ity</u>	
responsible	responsibility	
literate	literacy	
polite	politeness	
poor	poverty	
kind	kindness	
popular	popularity	
wise	wisdom	
loyal	loyalty	
relevant	relevance	
creative	creativity	
appropriate	appropriateness	
happy	happiness	
valuable	value	

Verb	Nou	ın
prevent	prevent <u>ion</u>	
treat	treat <u>ment</u>	
resist	resistance	
preserve	preservation	
inherit	inheritance	
pollute	pollution	
achieve	achievement	
install	installation	
subscribe	subscription	
solve	solving	
recycle	recycling	
manage	management	
improve	improvement	
commit	commitment	
develop	development	
worsen	worsening	
destroy	destruction	
restore	restoration	
contribute	contribution	
accept	acceptance	
measure	measurement	
satisfy	satisfaction	
receive	reception	
allocate	allocation	

Noun	Adjec	tive
optimism	optimis <u>tic</u>	
culture	cultur <u>al</u>	
harm	harmful	
universe	universal	
anxiety	anxious	
enthusiasm	enthusiastic	
picture	pictorial	
comedy	comic	
contradiction	contradictory	
agriculture	agricultural	
health	healthy	
ecology	ecological	
industry	industrial	
tradition	traditional	
success	successful	
nature	natural	
wealth	wealthy	
finance	financial	
system	systematic	
memory	memorial	
danger	dangerous	
explanation	explanatory	
risk	risky	
disaster	disastrous	
wind	windy	

Suffixes -	> Meaning
-able, -ible	can be done
-al, -ial	having characteristics of
-ed*	past-tense verbs
-en	made of
-er	comparative
-er,	one who
-est	comparative
-ful	full of
-ic	having characteristics of
-ing*	verb form/ present participle
-ion, -tion, -ation, ition	act, process
-ity, -ty	state of
-ive, -ative, -itive	adjective form of a noun
-less	without
-ly*	characteristic of
-ment	action or process
-ness	state of, condition of
-ous, -eous, -ious	possessing the qualities of
-s, -es*	more than one
-у	characterized by

Prefixes 💳	Meaning
anti-	against
de-	opposite
dis-*	not, opposite of
en-, em-	cause to
fore-	before
in-, im-	in
in-, im-, il-, ir-*	not
inter-	between
mid-	middle
mis-	wrongly
non-	not
over-	over
pre-	before
re-*	again
semi-	half
sub-	under
super-	above
trans-	across
un-*	not
under-	under

Exercise .1.

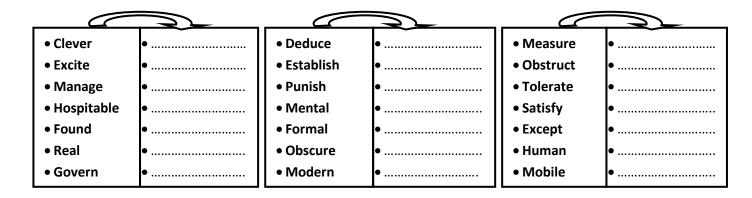
> Give the right form of the words between brackets.

1. I didn't find the book very	(interest).
--------------------------------	-------------

- 2. I don't see any.....(similar) between the two brothers.
- 3. He is so.....(self) that he never thinks of his family.
- 4. We could never repay their(kind) to us.
- 5. This student has the.....(able) to succeed.
- 6. I need some......(inform) about life in Britain
- 7. (prevent)is better than cure.
- 8. Many workers have been laid off because of their (inefficient)at work.
- 9. I like my (neighbour); it is quiet and the people are nice.
- 10. The (protect)of civilians in wartime is guaranteed by the International Humanitarian Law.
- 11. Morocco's (geography)position makes it the doorway to Africa.
- 12. What you said was completely (meaning) because nobody in the audience was able to figure it out.

Exercise .2.

> Add the adequate suffix to form correct nouns from the following words:



Exercise .3.

> Supply the correct form of the words between brackets using a suffix from the box below:

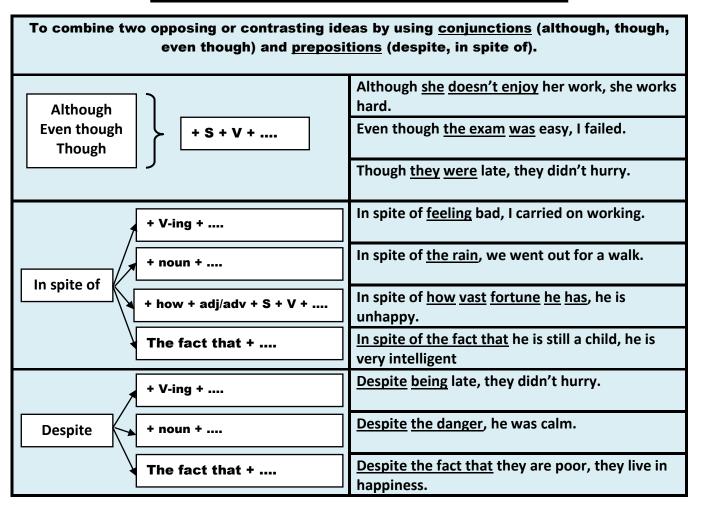
- 1. (illiterate)and youth (unemployed)are the most serious problems in today's world. They become universal problems over the last few years.
- 2. A population which is well-educated contributes a lot to the (develop)of the country.
- 3. "Your English still needs some (improve),"said the teacher.
- 4. This book gives a thorough (describe)of the most interesting places in Morocco.
- 5. Mistreating animals is a form of (cruel)
- 6. True (friend) between people is getting rare these days.
- 7. Physical (appear)is certainly very important in a job interview.
- 8. What I appreciate most in the aged people is their (wise)
- 9. The great majority of immigrants confronts different forms of (discriminate) in the host countries.

Exercise .4.

Noun	Adjective
energy	,
perseverance	
resistance	
enthusiasm	
patience	
flexibility	
sociability	
vigour/vigor	
imagination	
adventure	
innovation	
talent	
ambition	
inquiry	
audacity	
strength	
competence	
reliability	
independence	
responsibility	
vitality	
ability	
energy	
perseverance	
resistance	
patience	
flexibility	
sociability	
vigour/vigor	
imagination	
creativity	
science	
expert	
race	
volunteer	
commerce	
wealth	
technology	
doubt	
gene	
effectiveness	
prevention	
destruction	

Noun	Adjective
persuasion	
cooperation	
maturity	
efficiency	
Self-confidence	
autonomy	
rebellion	
intelligence	
capability	
punctuality	
passion	
awareness	
skill	
fun	
wisdom	
stupidity	
tolerance	
intelligence	
democracy	
hypocrisy	
sincerity	
illiteracy	
ignorance	
perfectness	
prosperity	
generosity	
Co-existence	
selfishness	
harmony	
diversity	
illiteracy	
value	
basis	
fun	
laughter	
benefit	
humour	
profit	
success	
restriction	
gift	
pessimism	
obsession	
passion	
disobedience	

Expressing concession



Exercise .1.

A. Put in although or in spite of.

- 1.I told the absolute truth, no one would believe me.
- 2. Daniel forgot his passport.....having it on his list.
- 3.it was sunny, it was quite a cold day.
- 4. The goods were never delivered.....the promise we had received.
- 5. Henry asked Claire to marry him......the fact that he's a lot older than her.

B. Put in even though or despite.

- 1.we are a small company, we sell almost a hundred machines a month.
- 2.all the difficulties, the project started on time and was a success.
- 3.we were warned against doing so, we went ahead with the project.
- 4.his lack of experience, he became a successful businessman.
- 5.being by far the oldest player, he scored three goals.
- 6.he's a millionaire, he drives a second-hand car.
- 7.it rained a lot, I enjoyed the holiday.
- 8.working for the company for six months now, he never seems to know what to do.

C. Use in spite of, or even though.

- 1. he was tired he drove a hundred kilometers to the next town.
- 2. He enjoys his jobthe low salary.
- 3.having lived in Norway for ten years, he never got used to the cold.
- 4. they said construction was complete, there were builders working on the hotel when we arrived.
- 5.the fact that she had no money, she bought the car anyway.
- 6. You still play loud musicI've asked you not to several times.

D.	Join the sentences using the given expression of contrast.
	Hassan smokes. He seems to be in good health. Although
•	•
2-	I couldn't sleep. I was tired.
•	Despite
3-	Karima didn't notice the sign. It was right in front of her. Even though
4-	
•	Although
5-	He earns a lot of money; but he always borrows money from his friends.
•	Though
6-	Dawdi is a millionaire. He hates spending money.
•	despitedespite
	A few trains were running. There was a strike.
'	In spite of
Q_	She never takes any kind of exercise, but she is quite fit and healthy.
•	Even though
	•
	He managed to write, even though his hand was injured.
•	in spite ofin spite of
	7
•	Although
4.	Mrs. Nolan gave birth to her twins last year; she is going to have a baby again.
•	Despite
5.	We weren't late for the concert, but we had to wait outside for an hour.
•	Even though
6.	He has had the roof repaired but it still leaks when it rains.
•	Despite
7.	The robbery took place in daylight, but there were no witnesses.
•	Although
8.	The school bus arrived on time, even though there was a traffic jam.
•	Despite
9.	The weather was foggy but our plane took off on time.
•	in spite of
	I was very careful; but I dropped and broke my mum's antique vase.
•	Despite
	Jim's mum warned him to play carefully, but he broke our neighbour's window.
	Even though
•	-
12.	He was innocent, but he was sent to prison.
40	despite
13.	A lot of people buy those houses, even though the prices are high.
•	Despite
14.	He has a number of relatives living nearby, but he rarely visits them.
•	Although
15.	I have attended computer courses for a year, but I can't use it properly
•	Although
16.	Tim studied very hard for the tests, but he couldn't pass his class.
•	despite
17.	John is dying from hunger but he refuses to eat vegetables.
•	in spite of
18.	Somebody rang the bell but she found no one when she opened the door
•	Although
	70

Expressing addition and contrast





Expressions of addition

Besides – moreover – also furthermore – in addition – and – not only... but also -- ...

Expressions of contrast

But – however – yet – whereas nevertheless – on the contrary – in contrast - ...



Exercise .1. Complete the following sentences by adding: moreover -- however

- 1. Their team has got the best players, their coach is fantastic.
- 2. My football team has got the best players , we lost the last game.
- 3. Laila seems to be quite intelligent, she often gets bad marks.
- 4. The service at this restaurant is excellent the food is delicious.
- 5. I have never been to Zagora I know it because I read about it on the internet.
- 6. Idriss is a careful driver he has had several accidents.
- 7. Chaimae loves playing tennis she is very good at playing the guitar.

Exercise .2. Complete the following sentences by adding: and -- but

- 1. I enjoy playing football, I dislike watching football matches on TV.
- 2. Amina is talented at music...... art.
- 3. My new job is quite difficult I am doing well.
- 4. Badr Hari is tall strong.
- 5. We visited lots of castles different palaces in England.
- 6. I helped Zineb to speak Englishshe taught me how to stop smoking in return.
- 7. Learning English is hard, interesting.

Exercise .3. Complete the following sentences by adding: as well as -- in contrast to

- 1. I am interested in the teacherhis ideas.
- 2. She invited memy wife to her birthday party.
- 3. the festival they had last week, this one is fantastic.
- 4. Our neighbor brought cakejuice for everyone.
- 5. The melting and growth of sea ice,land ice, does not affect sea level, because the sea ice is floating on the ocean already and is in equilibrium with it.
- **6. She must** follow the rulesuse good dance technique.
- 7. the difficulties of controlling CO2, other kinds of gases can be captured or eliminated.

Exercise .4. Rewrite the following sentences using the connector in brackets.

1.	If the project fails, it will have terrible consequences on our department and on the whole organization.
(no	t onlybut also)
2.	It was raining. She did not take her umbrella.
(hov	vever)
3.	Rita's grades are bad because she has been so lazy these days. Her relationship to her parents got worse.
(in a	nddition)
4.	The report is badly written. The report is inaccurate.
(mo	reover)
5.	I don't like salads. I like vegetables.
(but)
6.	These tools are old. They are still good.
(nev	vertheless)
7.	On the one hand he is a world champion in karate. On the other hand he is a great poet.
(not	onlybut also)
8.	Imane apologised several times. Kamal wouldn't speak to her.
(but)
9.	I'm keen on Ice cream. I'm keen on chocolate.
(as v	well as)
10.	I want to come. I really don't have enough time.
(but)
11.	I do not agree that his latest book is disappointing. I think it is a masterpiece.
(on	the contrary)
12.	She has got a car. She has motorbike.
(as v	well as)
13.	She has got a motorbike. She has a car.
(not	onlybut also)
14.	The service at this restaurant is excellent. The food is delicious.
(bes	sides)
15.	The officer is unwilling to admit his mistake. He has proved that he is totally incapable of handling the
	situation.
(not	onlybut also)
16.	The refugees are short of food. They desperately need medical assistance.
(in a	nddition)
17.	She sings. She plays the piano.
(an	d)
18.	They looted the shop, then they set fire to it.
(no	t onlybut also)

Passive voice

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Simple propert	Active	Mohamed	writes	a letter
Simple present	Passive	A letter	is written	by Mohammed
Cimple neet	Active	Mohamed	wrote	a letter
Simple past	Passive	A letter	was written	by Mohamed
Cimple future	Active	Mohamed	will write	a letter
Simple future	Passive	A letter	will be written	by Mohamed
Dunnant continuous	Active	Mohamed	is writing	a letter
Present continuous	Passive	A letter	is being written	by Mohammed
Past continuous	Active	Mohamed	was writing	a letter
Past continuous	Passive	A letter	was being written	by Mohamed
Dresent newfoot	Active	Mohamed	Has written	a letter
Present perfect	Passive	A letter	Has been written	By Mohamed
Doct newfoot	Active	Mohamed	Had written	a letter
Past perfect	Passive	A letter	Had been written	By Mohamed
Future weeks of	Active	Mohamed	will have written	a letter
Future perfect	Passive	A letter	will have been written	by Mohamed
Conditional tyme 2	Active	Mohamed	would write	a letter
Conditional type .2.	Passive	A letter	would be written	by Mohamed
Conditional type 2	Active	Mohamed	would have written	a letter
Conditional type .3.	Passive	A letter	would have been written	by Mohamed
Madala	Active	Mohamed	can should + write might	a letter
Modals	Passive	A letter	can should + be written might	by Mohamed

* Exception: (Passive sentences with two objects):

Sentence	Subject	Verb	Object 1	Object 2
Active	Mohamed	wrote	a letter	to me
Passive (suggestion 1)	A letter	was written	to me	by Mohamed
Passive (suggestion 2)	I	was written	a letter	by Mohamed

Summary

Active voice	Passive voice	Changes		
Writes / write Is / are written		To be (simple present) + V(past participle)		
Wrote	Was / were written	To be(simple past) + V(past participle)		
Will write	Will be written	To be (simple future) + V(past participle)		
Is writing	Was / were being written	To be (present continuous) + V(past participle)		
Was writing	Was / were being written	To be (past continuous) + V(past participle)		
Has written	Has / have been written	To be(present perfect) + V(past participle)		
Had written	Had been written	To be(past perfect) + V(past participle)		
Will have written	Will have been written	To be(future perfect) + V(past participle)		
Would write	Would be written	To be(conditional 2) + V(past participle)		
Would have written	Would have been written	To be(conditional 3) + V(past participle)		
Should write	Should be written	modal + To be(infinitive) + V(past participle)		
Used to write	Used to be written	used to + To be (infinitive) + V(past participle)		

- -

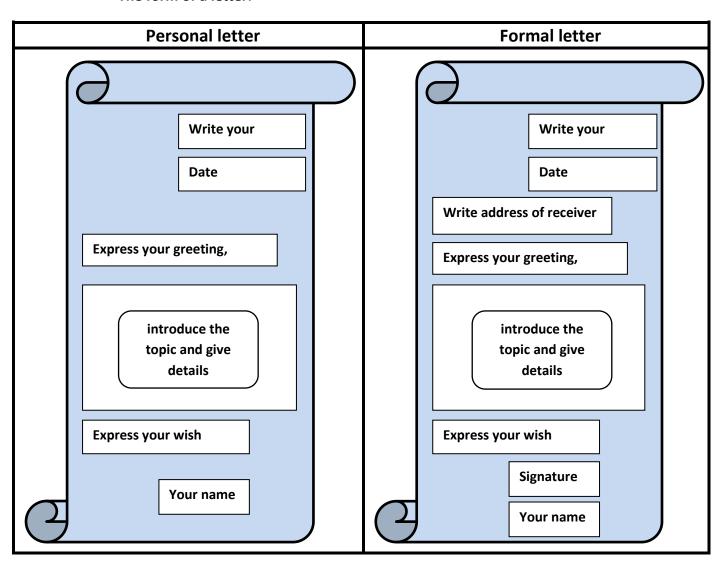
Exercise.

> Rewrite these sentences using the passive form:

1.	Sofia was watching a film.
2.	They were not eating dinner.
3.	They don't speak English in this area.
4.	Hassan will buy a new computer.
5.	A customer has made a complaint
6.	We should support the libraries.
7.	The government should prohibit smoking in public places
8.	I ate a piece of chocolate cake
9.	The librarian read the book to the students
10.	They pay them on Fridays
11.	Somebody stole the money
12.	I washed my car three weeks ago
13.	They are making the movie in Hollywood
14.	The teacher asked the student a question.
	I will introduce you to my boss this week
	They would have fixed it by the end of this weekend
	Jalal was singing the national anthem
	They have closed the door
	We must write to him soon.
	My mother has made the bed
	My father has booked a room in a hotel
	She would carry the box
	It is said that she works 16 hours a day.
	We may play cards
	He couldn't read the sentence
	You should open the window
	He was playing the guitar
	They were not eating dinner
	Somebody paid the men 200 dollars.
	It is reported that two people were injured
	Rachel will have given you some advice by next week
	I sent him a letter
	He hates people keeping him waiting
	Kerry will make you a cup of tea
35.	Joe had cleaned the tables
	I had not closed the window
37.	Water covers most of the Earth's surface
38.	It is expected that the strike will take place soon.
39.	Dangerous drivers cause many accidents
40.	I don't like people telling me what to do
41.	They make cheese from milk
42.	The teacher is not going to open the window
	We gave the police the information
	It is believed that she is creative.
	I remember Susan giving me a toy drum in my birthday
	They offered me the job
	We will give you plenty of time
	It is said that Obama is a good public speaker.

Writing: A letter

✓ The form of a letter:







- street address (house/building number + street name)
- city/town/locality+ postal code.
- country name.

Month day, year.

- Title / post office / Company
- Street address
- city/town/locality+ postal code.
- country name.
- Dear ...
 - ✓ Soulaymane, Houda...
 - ✓ sir or madam...president or director.....

Mr - for a male

Mrs - for a married female

Miss - for an unmarried female

Ms - for a female whose status is unknown or would prefer to remain anonymous

I am writing this letter in order to	Apply for a job Complain about Apologize for Invite you to Ask for Ask about	

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

All the best.

Yours sincerely.

Yours faithfully.

My best wishes.

So long.

Signature

Name of writer



Unit .6.

Cultural Values

































U. Match the following synonyms:

1	Altruism	7	Strong
2	Selfishness	8	Nation
3	Conflict	9	Privilege
4	Shock	10	Complaining
5	Diversity	11	Regret
6	Incidents	12	Respect

Answers

1	 7	•••••
2	 8	
3	 9	
4	 10	
5	 11	
6	 12	

а	Trauma	g	Battle
b	Dissatisfaction	h	Variety
С	Admiration	i	Repentance
d	Benevolence	j	Powerful
е	Country	k	Benefit
f	Egoism	ı	Circumstances

V. Match the following antonyms:

1	Individualism	7	Safe
2	Useful	8	Justice
3	Ability	9	Slavery
4	Connected	10	Loyalty
5	Male	11	Aggravate
6	Boring	12	Discrimination

Α	n	S'	w	'е	rs

	7	
••••	8	
	9	
	10	
	11	
	12	
		8 9 10

1	а	Inability	g	Interesting
	b	Freedom	h	Betrayal
	С	Female	i	Collectivism
	d	Ameliorate	j	Fairness
	е	unsecured	k	Injustice
	f	Disconnected	-	Useless

W. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

Xenophobia - coexistence - citizenship - common - patrimony - inevitable - foreign

- 1. It was that she would find out the truth one day.
- 2. Morocco is known by theof different races.
- 3. Nowadays it is quitefor people to go abroad for their holidays.
- 4. After living in Britain for 20 years, he decided to apply for British
- 5. English is a language in Morocco.
- 6.is linked to fear or hatred of foreigners.
- 7. We can save our culturalby restoring famous buildings.

X. Give the other form of each word.

Verb	Noun
	Tolerance
	Hatred
	Perception
	Confrontation
	Accomplishment
	Recognition
	Distribution

Noun	Adjective
Ethics	
Harmony	
Error	
Generosity	
Chronology	
Love	
Example	

Y. Put the following words in sentences.

(schedule)

•	(treasure)	
	•	
	•	
	•	
	•	
•	(annoyed)	

Reading comprehension

Touria returned to Morocco with her French spouse Michel and their one-year old child. She wanted to introduce her husband to her family and celebrate their marriage in the Moroccan way. She is just one of a growing number of Moroccan women deciding to marry men from other backgrounds and traditions.

"Michel, now named Mehdi, is a friendly person. He tries to understand our traditions and social habits," she said. Her husband agrees to raise their child in accordance with traditional Moroccan values while she respects his French roots. Although Touria's mother accepted the marriage, she is worried about the success of the relationship because of cultural differences. According to her, marrying a foreigner would only cause problems, especially if there was lack of understanding.

According to a recent study conducted by the Ministry of Justice, the number of Moroccan women who married foreigners increased from 2,507 in 2001 to 5, 664 in 2009. Meanwhile, the number of Moroccan men who married foreigners rose from 1,366 in 2001 to 4,320 in 2009.

Meriem, another Moroccan women who is married to a Spanish man, said: "My marriage took place by chance. I went to a friend's house on a weekend where I met Pedro. My father insisted on testing him for a month; so we invited him over to our house in Morocco. My father told him about the traditions of our society, family and the teachings of religion. My husband accepted all that with an open heart."

Mustafa al-Achhab, a lawyer, said: "Girls looking for opportunities to emigrate often choose to marry foreigners. Similarly, young men, looking for moral or financial support while living in a foreign country, get maied to women in that county." Yet, such mixed maiages often affect childen's identity and psychological stability.

Jamal al-Zayadi, a sociologist, believes that although spouses may have a good relationship with each other, children born to mixed marriages will still face problems. "They are foreigners when they come to Morocco, and they are Moroccans when they go to a foreign country despite the legal residence they have in that country," al-Zayadi explains. Consequently, they feel that they are marginalized and this creates more problems for them and for their parents. Fortunately, a new citizenship law has given mothers the right to pass their Moroccan citizenship on to their children of foreign husbands.

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COMPREHENSION

A. Choose the best title for the text.

- a. Mixed marriage
- b. divorce
- c. Moroccan traditions

D.	Allswer these questions.
•••••	1. Why is Touria's mother is not sure about her daughter's marriage?
	2. Where did Meriem meet Pedro?
	3. What do statistics show about the number of Moroccan men marrying foreigners?
	Are these sentences true or false? Justify.
	1. When Touria returned to Morocco, she was not married to Michel yet.
•••••	2. Touria can raise her child according to Moroccan values.
•••••	3. Children born to mixed marriages have no identity problems.
	Complete the following sentences.
	1. Meiem's family invited Pedro to their house because
•••••	2. Young men living in a foreign country marry women there in order to
Ε.	find in the text words or expressions that mean the same as:
	1. spouse (paragraph. 1)
	2. origins (paraggraph. 2)
	3. thinks (paragraph. 6)
F.	what do the underlined words in the text refer to.
	1. her (parag. 2):
	2. Him (parag. 4):
	3. They (parag. 6)

WRITING

	Responding to complaints		
Making complaints	Positive response	Negative response	
 I have a complaint to make I am sorry to say this but I am afraid; I have got a compla about I am afraid; there is a slight problem with Excuse me but there is a proble about I want to complain about I am angry about 	 I am so sorry, but this will never happen again. I am so sorry, but this will never occur next time. I am sorry, I promise never to do the same mistake. 	 Sorry, there is nothing I can do about it. I am afraid; there isn't much I can do about it. I am sorry, but this is not accepted. 	
	Examples		
 ✓ Your friend does not respect ✓ I am angry about ✓ There is too much salt in you 	e is a slight problem with the service in the syou. the way you treat me.		
♣ Exercises ➤ Make a complaint and i	respond to it in the following situa	tions.	
• • •	foot for the second time.		
(Respond to it)2. Your friend damaged your la(Make a complaint)	ptop.		

(Make a complaint)

• (iviake a complaint)

(Respond to it)......

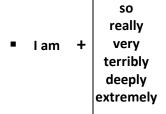
4. Your friend didn't come to visit you in hospital.

(Make a complaint)

• (Respond to it).....

Expressing apology

•	Sorry.		
•	I am sorry.		



■ I am sorry about +(noun).......

+ sorrv.

- I am sorry for +(V-ing).......
- My apologies for......(V-ing)......
- I apologize for(V-ing)......

Accepting apology

- o That's OK.
- o All right.
- o No problem.
- o Don't worry about it.
- o It is all good.
- o Never mind.
- o It doesn't matter.
- o That's quite all right.
- o No harm done.
- o No need to apologize.

Exercise .1.

- Fill in the blanks with the right words to make correct expressions of apology.
- 2. I am sorry being late.
- 3. I am sorry the mess; I will clear it up.
- 4. I, I forgot to bring you the books.

NeverIt doesn't

5. I mustfor breaking that beautiful vase. I beg your pardon.

Don'tThat's

Exercise .2.

- Complete the following dialogue with the appropriate expressions of apology.
- o Imran: Hi Diyae.
- Diyae: Hi. What's this! I am waiting for you more than an hour.
- o Imran: I
- Diyae: You have to justify this first.
- o Imran: Ok. In brief, I went to hospital with my sister to make a check up. She is so sick.
- Diyae: Oh! I.....

 I thought you forgot the meeting.
- o Imran:

Exercise .3.

- You forgot your friend's birthday party and she is very sad. Express your apologies.
 - **◆** I am.....
- > You didn't do your homework and your teacher is angry about that. Apologize to your teacher.
 - T apologize.....
 - You have a meeting with your friend but you can't come. Apologize to him by phone.
 - My apologies.....
- > Your friend asks you for some money but you can't help her. What would you tell her?
- Your parents did their best to help you succeed at school but you failed.
 - I am sorry about.....
- > You cheated your wife and she knows that you are a liar.
 - I am sorry for.....

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Break		
To break down To break into	 To collapse / To stop working To enter by force 	
3. To break out	3. To start / to appear suddenly	3
4. To break up	4. To disperse / to come to an end	4
Bring		
5. To bring about	5. To cause to happen	5
6. To bring round	6. To revive	6
7. To bring up	7. To educate / to call attention to	7
Call		
8. To call off	8. To cancel	8
9. To call on	9. To make a short visit / to invite a person to speak 10. To telephone / to call people for military service	
10. To call up	10. To telephone / to can people for mintary service	10
Carry	11. To continue	11
11. To carry 12. To carry	12. To execute (a plan, an order, work)	11 12
•	12. To execute (a plan, an order, working)	
Catch	13. To reduce the distance between oneself and those	13
13. To catch up (with)	in front / to do the work that has not been done	13
	because of absence	•••••
Come		
14. To come across	14. To meet or find by chance	14
15. To come into	15. To inherit (money)	15
16. To come round	16. To regain consciousness	16
17. To come to	17. To regain consciousness	17
Cut		
18. To cut down on	18. To reduce consumption of	18
19. To cut off	19. To stop / to interrup	19
Do		
20. To do away with	20. To abolish / to get rid of	20
21. To do up	21. To renovate / to make a parcel of / to fasten (with	21
	buttons)	
22. To do without	22. To manage without	22
Drop		
23. To drop in	23. To visit somebody	23
24. To drop out	24. To withdraw from	24
Fall		
25. To fall out (with)	25. To quarrel (with)	25
26. To fall through	26. To come to nothing	26
Fill		
27. To fill in	27. To complete (a form)	27
Find		
28. To find out about	28. To disover (the truth)	28
Get		
29. To get along	29. To be friendly with	29
30. To get away	30. To escape	30
31. To get in	31. To arrive / to be elected	31
32. To get on with	32. To continue	32
33. To get over	33. To recover from (illness, surprise)	33
34. To get up	34. To rise	34

Phrasal verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Give	-	_
35. To give away	35. To reveal / to give something without change	35
36. To give in	36. To yield / to submit	36
37. To give up	37. To abandon	37
Go		
38. To go by	38. To form an opinion or judgment	38
39. To go for	39. To attack	39
40. To go in for	40. To take an examination / to have a hobby or interest	40
41. To go into	41. To investigate	41
42. To go off	42. To explode / to deteriorate / to lose interest in	42
43. To go on	43. To continue	43
44. To go out	44. To be extinguished / to be unfashionable	44
45. To go over	45. To study or review carefully 46. To be in harmony with (colours)	45 46
46. To go with	40. TO be in narmony with (colours)	46
Hold	47. Don't lot go	4-7
47. Hold on to	47. Don't let go 48. To delay / to stop	47 48
48. Hold up	40. TO delay / to stop	40
Keep	40. To nowish	40
49. To keep at	49. To persist	49
50. To keep away	50. To avoid being near	50
51. To keep off	51. To avoid going on 52. To continue	51 52
52. To keep on	53. To maintain (speed)	53
53. To keep up	55. 10 mamtam (speed)	33
knock 54. To knock out	54. To eliminate / to cause to be unconscious	54
Leave	55. To stop	55
55. To leave off	56. To omit	56
56. To leave out	30. 10 oniit	30
Let	E7. To fail to support	-7
57. To let down	57. To fail to support 58. To excuse	57
58. To let off	30. 10 CACUSE	58
Look	FO. To take some of	
59. To look after	59. To take care of	59
60. To look down on	60. To despise / to consider oneself superior to 61. To search for	60
61. To look for	62. To investigate	61
62. To look into 63. To look on to	63. To have a view over	63
64. To look on to	64. To have a view over	64
65. To look out on	65. To search for words, facts,in a dictionary	65
66. To look up to	66. To respect somebody	66
Make	 	
67. To make for	67. To go in the direction of	67
68. To make for	68. To write out (cheque)/ manage to see/to	68
69. To make out	pretend	69
70. To make up for	69. To invent/to use cosmetics /to end a quarrel	70
	70. To compensate for	
Pass		
71. To pass away	71. To die	71
72. To pass on	72. To die	72
Pull		
73. To pull down	73. To demolish	73
74. To pull up	74. To come to a stop	74
Put	·	
	75. To put sth. in its usual place of storage / to save	75
75. To put away 76. To put sth on	76. To dress yourself / to apply sth to your face, etc.	
76. To put sth off	77. To postpone / to delay	
77. 10 pac 3til 011	1 1 ,,	

B. Connect the verbs with the appropriate A. Match the phrasal verbs with the right phrases: phrasal verbs: a- Set up someone's address a- Discuss **Look into** b- Look after an application b- Review Talk over c- Look for my motor, please. Let down c- Investigate d- Take down your shoes d- Leave Look over e- Take off a new business e- Put Set off f- Fill in one's lost thing C. Choose the correct synonym of the underlined phrasal verb in each sentence. 4. They'll probably **put off** this year's spiritual 1. Intolerance **brings about** dislike. a- Causes to be seen. music festival. b- Causes to happen. a- Arrange c- Prevents from happening. b- Postpone 2. When my father was abroad, he went through c- Schedule hard time. 5. Let's check in the hotel and go on a quick tour d- Experienced. around the town. e- Travelled. d- Register f- Did. e- Pay 3. He didn't stay in a hotel. Some relative put him f- Stay 6. We have to look after our parents when they up. g- Helped. are old. h- Employed. g- Help i- Accommodated. h- Care i- visit D. Choose the correct answer from the phrasal verbs between brackets. 1. You had better.....early if you want to avoid the heat of the day and the traffic jam. (wake up, wake down, wake on, wake off) 2. The meeting lasted the whole day, but unfortunately it......without agreement. (broke down, broke up, broke out) 3. "Will you please.....the receiver and see who is on the phone?". Said the secretary to the colleague sitting next to her. (hang up, hang on, pick out, pick up) 4. Somebody.....our flat while we were on a business trip and stole our TV set, a digital camera and two laptops. (moved into, bumped into, broke into, crashed into) 5. My brother has decided to.....a new hobby. (set up, take up, do up, make up) 6. Police officer: "did you see the car?". Witness "yes .it was a black BMW. But I couldn't.....its number. It was too dark. (make up, find out, check out, make out) E. Fill in the blanks with the correct particle: 1. I don't have the company's phone number. I must <u>look</u> itup......in the directory. 2. The flight from Oujda to Paris has been called.....until further notice. 3. "It's all lies. The whole story is purely made.....by the police". The accused man said to the judge. 4. Jack is a very reliable person. He won't <u>let</u> you...... 5. I'll <u>ring</u> you.....in case I need you. 6. <u>Switch</u> the radio.....and go to sleep. You will have to <u>get</u>......early tomorrow. 7. "Could I add another idea here?". That's for sure, just go...... 8. The song you are listening to <u>dates</u>.....to the 70s. it is a very nice one. 9. What's going......Will you?

11. Our neighbor tried to join the military academy, but he was turned.....because of poor eyesight.

12. My wife and I haven't made.....our mind yet where to spend our next summer holiday.

10. Visiting my birthplace again brought.....so many childhood memories.

F. Complete the sentences with the following phrasal verbs.

passed away - do without - look forward to - called off - made up carried away - break out - run out - put up with - keep up

- 1. Your website has helped me a lot to..... the good work.
- 2. Don't smoke in the forest. Fireseasily at this time of the year.
- 3. I.....seeing my friends again.
- 4. I'm afraid; we have...... of apple juice. Will an orange juice do?
- 5. A friend of mine has......her wedding.
- 6. His mother can't..... his terrible behavior anymore.
- 7. As an excuse for being late, she...... a whole story.
- 8. I got..... by his enthusiasm.
- 9. I just cannotmy mobile. I always keep it with me.
- 10. She was very sad because her father...... last week.

G. Complete the sentences with the following phrasal verbs.

Take someone out - put out - take something up - come around - blow up come across - fed up with - take part in - break up - run out

- 1. When the kid fell off his skateboard, almost 15 peoplehim.
- 2. My sisterwhile she was younger.
- 3. Firefightersthe flames before the fire became dangerous.
- 4. The petrol truck after the big collision.
- 5. Those people, who would like toleisure activities, are always welcome.
- 6. I have just met a charming girl and I am her her for lunch today.
- 7. Badr and Souad are fighting all the time, I am afraid they are going tosoon.
- 8. I an old friend this morning when I was shopping at the mall.
- 9. Hicham's wife iscleaning the house on her own.
- 10. We are of fuel, we need to find a gas station as soon as possible.

H. Put the following phrasal verbs on the right picture

switch on/off - come in - put away - wake up - get in/off - look for - catch up - look after - climb up - take off -













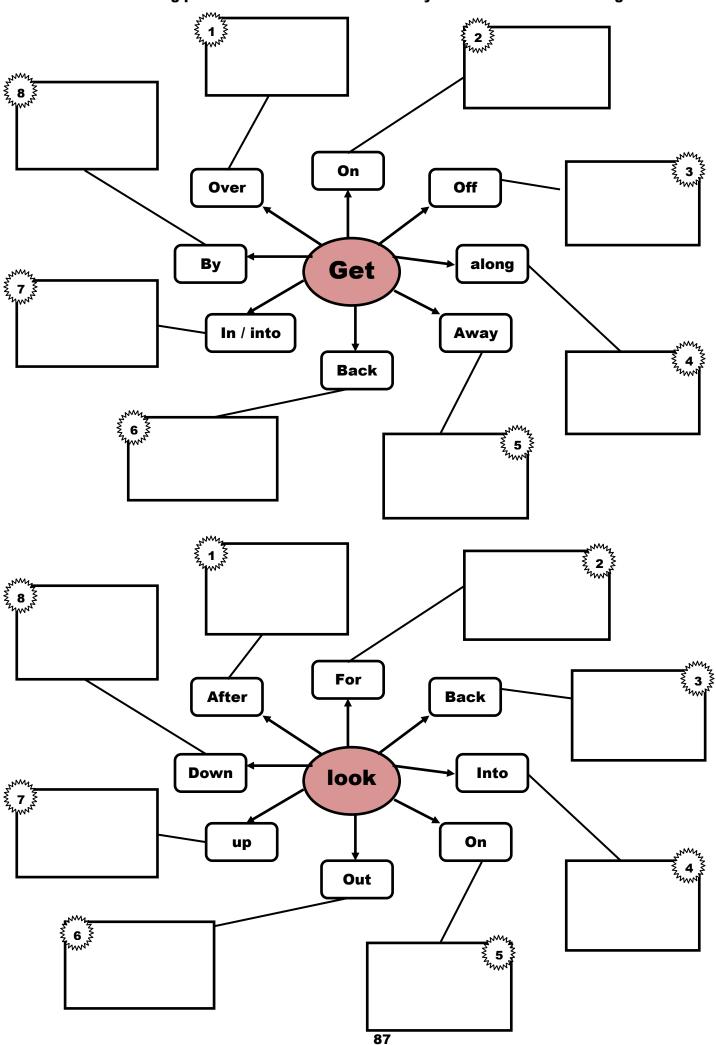


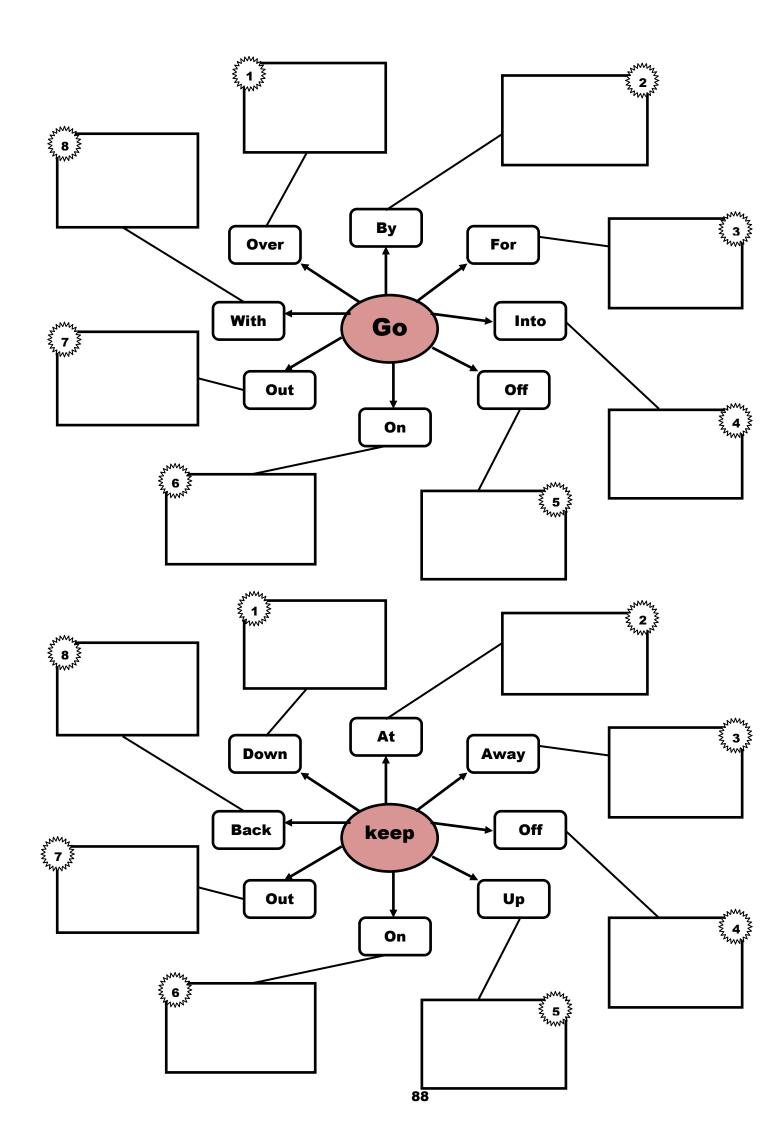






F. Write the following phrasal verbs in sentences after you determine the meaning.





Writing: Email

✓ The form of an email:

Mail			
Send	Save as a Draft	Cancel	
From:	(Write e-mail o	of sender)	
То:	(Write e-mail of	receiver)	***********
Subject:	(Write the top	p <mark>ic</mark>)	************
∅ Attac	h Files 🗓 Insert Pho	tos	
abc ★	□ ◎ 乔 松 B	z u	🛂 🖉 😊 🙈 🔍 🚉 🖅 🧐 Stationery
I am writ	ting this e-mail in order to		Complain about Apologize for Invite you to Ask about/for
I look forward to hearing from you.			
Yours faithfully.			
Name of sender			

Sending an e-mail (changing the time of a meeting)

To: Bob@hotmail.com
From: Joucee@hotmail.com
Subject: meeting change

Date: March 20, 2012

Bob,
I am writing this email in order to tell you that tomorrow's meeting has been changed from 9:00 to 12:30. Sorry, but that's the only time everyone can meet. It will last about one hour. Since it is lunchtime meeting, the office will provide sandwiches and coffee for everyone. We'll meet in the training room. Please bring 10 copies of your budget report.

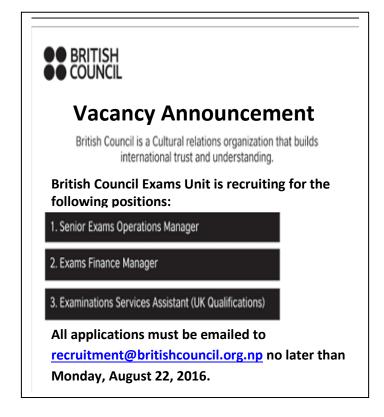
I look forward to hearing from you.

Thanks. See you tomorrow.

Exercises .1.

the post including job description and the official application form, you have to write an email in which you apply for the job you choose and give information about you and your study or certificates.

Good luck



Exercises .2.

You are interested in studying English in the United Kingdom. You have seen the advertisement below in an international magazine and you want to send an email to Jane Black for further details. You want to get more information including the remarks written in red colour.



Unit .7. Citizenship

Students organize a celebration for the school sanitation workers





+88

Students participate in a workshop of recycling garbage

Students participate with their own works in the celebration of the international Earth





Students organize an Earth Day at school for planting trees and flowers

Students organize a visit to the Elderly House in Taza





For further details visit us on the facebook page: Friends of ibn Al Yasmine high school

Z. Match the following synonyms:

1	Duty	7	Menace
2	Influence	8	Necessary
3	Style	9	Immigration
4	Pitfall	10	Aduse
5	Rough	11	Indifferent
6	Establish	12	Workable

Answers

1	 7	•••••
2	 8	
3	 9	
4	 10	
5	 11	
6	 12	

а	Fashion	g	Unexpected
b	Exodus	h	Pragmatic
С	Institute	i	Impact
d	Crucial	j	Damage
е	Careless	k	Threat
f	Responsibility	I	Hard

AA. Match the following antonimo

1	Progress	7	Effective
2	Reliable	8	Callous
3	Permanent	9	Nasty
4	Random	10	Recent
5	Majority	11	Trivial
6	Sufficient	12	Relevant

Allowers					
1		7			
2		8			
3		9			
4		10			
5		11			
6		12			

а	Temporary	g	Unreliable
b	Rigorous	h	Useful
С	Minority	i	Old-fashioned
d	Paramount	j	Insufficient
е	Unrelated	k	Sympathetic
f	Useless	Ī	Underdevelopment

BB. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

Charity - sacrifice - lobbying - volunteer - transparency - reform - degradation

- 1. Health services can be improved bythe Health Minister.
- 2. There is a TV-show about theof women in Morocco.
- 3. Muslims must give to poor people by the end of Ramadan.
- 4. She is not willing toher life in order to have children.
- 5.is someone who offers to do something without being forced or paid.
- 6. There is an attempt to The education system.
- 7. The company is gaining attention of foreign investments thanks to its

CC. Give the other form of each word.

Verb	Noun
	Illustration
	Obedience
	Negotiation
	Leadership
	Discussion
	Strength
	Reinforcement

Noun	Adjective
Representation	
Modernism	
Conservatism	
Construction	
Medicine	
Shyness	
Knowledge	••••••

DD. Put the following words in sentences.

(petition)

•	(censorship)	
•	(nourishment)	
•	(patriotism)	
•	(graceful)	
•	(pursuing)	

• (initiative)

Reading comprehension

Over the last few months, I have had the privilege of studying the life stories of the world's billionaires. To my surprise, I found out that many of them started out as poor kids from the neighbourhood. Ingvar Kamprad, the founder of IKEA, is one of them.

Kamprad became a celebrity in early 2004 when a Swedish business magazine reported that he had become the world's wealthiest person. Some financial experts thought that Swedish media exaggerated Kamprad's fortune. However, there is no doubt that IKEA is still one of the largest and most successful companies in the world. Its owner may not be the richest person on the planet, but he is surely one of the richest people of our time.

Kamprad was born in the South of Sweden in 1926 and brought up on a farm near a small village called Agunnaryd. He began to develop a business as a young boy, selling matches to neighbours using bicycle. He found that he could buy big quantities of matshes very cheaply from Stockholm, sell them at a low price and still make a good profit. From matches, he expanded his activities to selling fish, Christmas tree decorations, pens and pencils.

When Kamprad was 17, his father gave him some money as a reward for doing well at school. Being ambitious, he used this money to expand his business to a variety of goods, including wallets, watches, jewellery and stockings. Soon, he became unable to serve his numerous customers while riding his bicycle. As a result, he began to use a mail order operation, renting a car to make his deliveries. As his business grew, Kamprad founded IKEA.

Now, IKEA focuses on manufacturing and selling furniture and is known worldwide for its stylish designs, good quality and low prices. It has over 200 stores in 31 countries and employs over 75,000 people. It generates over 12 billion dollars in sales annually. In 2012, Ingvar Kamprad was listed as the 5th richest person in the world, according to the Bloomberg Billionaires Index, with an estimated fortune of € 42,6 billion.

Despite his wealth, Kamprad has a reputation for being very modest. He takes the subway to work and sometimes drives ordinary Volvo. It is said that when he stays in a hotel, it is never a five star one.

Comprehension

Base all your answers on the text

A.	Choose	the	best	title	for	the	passage.
----	--------	-----	------	-------	-----	-----	----------

a)	Kamprad's success story.		b) Kamprad's family background.		Kamprad's school life
	The best title:				

B. Fill in the chart with the right information from the text.

Name	Ingvar Kamprad
Date and place of birth	
Personal qualities	

1. What was Kamprad's first business activity?
2. Why did he have to rent a car?
3. What is the estimated wealth of Kamprad?
D. Complete the following sentences.
1. With the money he got from his father, Kamprad
2. IKEA is famous for
3. Kamprad drives an ordinary Volvo although
E. Find in the text words or expressions that mean the same as :
1. Discovered: (paragraph 1)
2. Famous: (paragraph 2)
F. What do the underlined words in the text refer to:
a. Them (paragraph 1)
ы. it (paragraph 5)
c. one (paragraph 6)

Writing:

C. Answer these questions.

> Write an argumentative article about working women.

Giving and seeking advice

Asking for advice

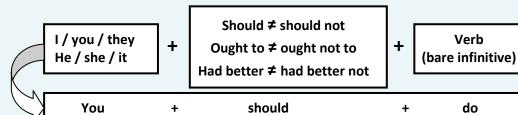
- What can I do?
- What do you think I should do?
- What do you suggest?
- What would I do in this situation?
- What shall I do?
- What do you advise me to do?

Expressing advice

- I advise you to.....
- If I were you, I would.......
- If I were in your position, I would.......
- I don't think you should.......
- Why don't you.....?
- How about....?

(verb)

Modals to express your advice :



(modal)

Examples

I should do my homework.

(Subject)

- She should not make noise in the classroom.
- You ought to manage your time.
- <u>He ought not to smoke</u> inside the house.
- You had better play sport to keep fitness.

(what follows)

+ your homework.

(.....)

• <u>He had better not eat</u> too much food at night.

A. Express your advice in the following situations

- 1. Hassna does not do her homework.
- 2. Faysal does not listen to his parent.
- 3. Karima wants to know what to do with her money.
- 4. Sawsan watches TV too much and neglect her study.

B. Fill in the table with the right answer:

- 1. Awisha is fat and she wants to lose weight.
- 2. Fouad has a headache.
- 3. Somebody is addicted to cigarettes.

	Asking for advice	Expressing your advice		
1.		1		
2.		2		
3.		3		

1	
	Sign
2	-
	uni
	All like
3	
4	
	A RADIA
5	
	3
6	A Company

Reported speech

Direct Speech		Reported Speech
Tenses		
Simple Present she said, "I study English"	\Rightarrow	Simple Past she said that she studied English.
Simple Past she said, "I studied English."	\Rightarrow	Past Perfect she said that she had studied English.
Present Perfect she said, "I have studied English."	\Rightarrow	Past Perfect she said that she had studied English.
Past Perfect / Past perfect Progressive she said, "I had studied English." she said, "I had been studying English."	\Rightarrow	No change she said that she had studied English. she said that she had been studying English.
Present Progressive she said, "I am studying English."	\Rightarrow	Past Progressive she said that she was studying English.
Past Progressive she said, "I was studying English."	\Rightarrow	Past Perfect Progressive she said that she had been studying English.
Future (will) she said, "I will study English."	\Rightarrow	Would + Verb(bare infinitive) she said that she would study English.
Future (going to)	\Rightarrow	Present Progressive she said that she is going to study English.
she said, "I am going to study English."	\Rightarrow	Past Progressive she said that she was going to study English.

Commands, requests and advice			
Imperative / request / advice 1. The teacher said, "Go to study English." 2. He said, "Please, revise for the test," 3. I said, "Put on your coat,"	\Rightarrow	 Infinitive The teacher ordered me to go to study English. He urged me to revise for the test. I advised him to put on his coat. 	

Modals			
Can she said, "I can study English."	\Rightarrow	Could study English.	
May she said, "I may study English."	\Rightarrow	Might She said that she might study English.	
Must / Have to / Has to she said, "I must study English."	\Rightarrow	Had to She said that she had to study English.	
Should study English."	\Rightarrow	Should study English.	
Ought to study English."	\Rightarrow	Ought to study English.	
Needn't	\Rightarrow	Didn't need to / didn't have to	

The reporting verb is in the simple present, present perfect or future			
• she says, "I study English"	\Rightarrow	she says that she studies English.	
• she has said, "I study English"	\Rightarrow	she has said that she studies English.	
• she will say, "I study English."	\Rightarrow	she will say that she studies English.	
she is going to say, "I study English"	\Rightarrow	she is going to study English.	

Questions			
• she said to me, "where did you go last weekend?"	\Rightarrow	she asked me where I had gone the previous weekend.	
• she said, "who lives next door?"	\Rightarrow	she asked who lived next door.	
• she said, "what happened?."	\Rightarrow	she asked what had happened.	
• she said, "why are you studying English?."	\Rightarrow	she asked me why I was studying English.	
• I said, "who is that girl in the red dress?"	\Rightarrow	I wondered who is that girl in the red dress.	
• I said, "is anyone here?"	\Rightarrow	I asked whether (or if) anyone was there.	

	Cha	anges	
now	then	ago	before
today	that day	Two weeks ago	Two weeks before
here	There	tonight	That night
this	That	Last saturday	the previous Saturday the Saturday before
this week	that week	Next saturday	the following Saturday the Saturday after
tomorrow	the following day the next day	Last week	the previous week the week before
next week	the following week		
yesterday	the previous day the day before		

Exercise .1. I'm thinking of going to I hardly ever go out these days. live in France. 10) I work 14 hours a day. My father is in the hospital. 11) I'll tell Jim I saw you. Sue and Jim are getting 3) married next month. You can come and stay with me if you are ever in Toronto. I haven't seen Bill for a while. 4) Tom had an accident last week, but I've been playing tennis a lot lately. he wasn't injured. I saw Jack at a party a few months ago Barbara has had a baby. 6) and he seemed fine. I don't know what Fred is doing (15) Why Tom is going to hospital tomorrow? 8) I was in the church two days before. Report what Susan said. 1. Susan said that she was thinking of going to live in France. Exercise .2. Re-write the following sentences as suggested. 1. John: "Mandy is at home." John said that 2. Max: "Frank often reads a book." Max told me that..... Susan said to me that..... 3. Susan: "I'm watching TV now." **4. Simon: "David was ill yesterday."** Simon said that 5. Charles: "I didn't have time to do my homework." Charles remarked that...... **6. Jean:** "The boss must sign the letter." Jean said that 7. Emily: "Our teacher will go to Ifrane this week." Emily said that 9. Andrew: "We didn't eat fish two days ago." Andrew remarked that..... 10. I'm having a birthday party tomorrow" Halima said to Linda that..... 11. Ahmed: "don't make noise." He asked us He says..... 12. He says: "I'm coming" 13. He said: "I saw her the day before yesterday" He said that......

He wondered.....

16. I wonder: "where is she?"

17. He wondered: "How can I possibly solve the problem?"

Exercise .3.

> Change into indirect speech the following sentences.

1.	Karima said: "I am writing a new letter"
2.	My father said: "Jane is coming this week."
3.	Noufel realized: "I've taken the wrong way"
4.	Kawtar told us: "don't play football in the garden."
5.	Teacher told me: "don't forget your homework"
6.	Mike: "don't shout at Peter."
7.	He said: "I never get up early"
8. 9.	He told his father: "I was listening to the radio." He said: "you mustn't smoke here.
). 10.	She said: "the guests will arrive next week"
11.	He said: "you shouldn't underestimate voluntary work."
12.	He reported: "a lot of people participated in the campaign."
13.	My friend said: "I've been reading a novel this week"
14.	'How much will they pay you?' She asked me
	'Will you be coming back later?' She asked me
	'When do you expect to finish the book?' She asked me
	'When are you leaving?' She asked me
18.	'Where did you get the computer from?' She asked me 'Why didn't you tell me earlier?' She asked me
19.	She says: "I didn't like the food "
20. 21	She says: "I didn't like the food." Mary says: "I'm trying to get a taxi"
	Mary to me: "would you like to spend the weekend with us?"
	He ordered them: "don't make such noise, children."
24.	She wondered: "how long have you been waiting."
25.	He said: "I must do what I can, I know."
	He suggested: "just contact me in case you need any help."
	He said to her: "stop laughing."
	She said: "I don't live in Rabat"
29.	Ali told us: "I didn't buy a car"
	He asked:"Do you live in the country Peter?"
	They inquired:" Did you see Charles yesterday morning"?
	The policeman wondered: "Don't you know the traffic regulations?"
	The commander asked: "Do our soldiers have enough weapons?"
	The coach wanted to know:" Can you do your best boys?"
	He asked:"Are we going to start work tomorrow?"
37.	They inquired:"Have they ever been to America?"
38.	She wanted to know:" Is he staying with his family now?"
39.	The residents asked:"Are you going to have our roads repaired, mayor?"
40.	The watchmaker asked:"Did you buy this Swiss watch at my place"?
41.	The instructor asked me:" have you ever worked with groups from abroad?"
	She wanted to know:"Were you informed about the meeting yesterday?"
	The assistant asked:"Are you looking for something?"
	The pilot asked:" Have you prepared the runway for our flight?"
	He asked:"Where have you been Tom?"
	The teacher wanted to know:"Who discovered America?"
	"Would you like to spend the weekend with us" they invited her.
	"Could you open the window, please?" She asked him.
	"Go to bed now" she told him.
	"Don't forget to post the letter" he said.
	"Don't play with matches; they are dangerous" she warned me.
	"I will give you some money" he offered.
	"I will not lend you money." He refused.
	"why haven't you got a car?" he asked.
	"I don't care whether you come or not." He said.
56.	"Do you know when we are meeting tomorrow?". He said.

Writing: Book Review



Introduction:

- ✓ Give the title and writer of the book.
- Body
- ✓ **Describe the book:** Is it interesting, memorable, entertaining, and instructive? Why?
- Respond to the author's opinions: What do you agree with? And why? What do you disagree with? And why?
- Explore issues the book raises: What possibilities does the book suggest? Explain. What matters does the book leave out? Explain.
- ✓ Relate your argument to other books or authors: Support your argument for or against the author's opinions by bringing in other authors you agree with.
- Relate the book to larger issues: How did the book affect you? How have your opinions about the topic changed? How is the book related to your own course or personal agenda?
- Conclusion:
- ✓ Comment or express your opinion to show whether you liked the film or not.

One of the most interesting Arab novels that I have read in my life is "The Thief and Dogs". The book is written by Naguib Mahfuz and published in 1961.

The book revolves around the story of young Egyptian socialist named Said Mahran. He is released from prison after four-year sentence for robbery. He becomes disappointed that he finds himself divorced and his ex-wife remarried one of his former colleagues named Iliish. He feels himself betrayed by Iliish who turned him in and then together with his ex-wife Nabawiya exploited everything he had including his daughter Sanae, because they turned her against him. There fore, Said devoted his life to revenge from them along with some other people who betrayed him and the revolution. Unfortunately, it was all in vain. Ultimately, what I liked much more in the book can be concluded in what follows. In simple words, it begins with traumatizing tensions and contradictions between past dreams or truths and present changes or hypocrisy. Indeed, through Iliish, Nabawiya, Nour, Raouf, and Sheikh Ali al-Junaydi and others, the reader realize the tensions and contradictions between justice and injustice, love and hatred, sincerity and betrayal, as well as tolerance and revenge. However, the end of the film reveals the top of the tragedy of Said Mahran and his total moral and physical failure.

Therefore, after reading this book, we realize to what extent the clash between goodness and badness is immortal. Meantime, how most of the time the conflict between the individual and society ends up with the triumph of society and the defeatism of the individual.

As a conclusion, "The Thief and Dogs" remains a very enjoyable and informative novel that I advise everyone to read it.

One of the most interestingbooks that I have read in my life is The book is written byand published in
The book revolves around
Ultimately, what I liked much more in the book can be concluded in what follows. In simple words, it begins with
However, the end of the film reveals
Therefore, after reading this book, we realize the fact that
As a conclusion, remains a very enjoyable and informative book that I advise everyone to read it.

Practice.

Write a review of a book which you read before.

The state is a					
Title of the book					
Writer of the book					
Principle characters and their symbolism in the book	Name:				
Principle events or ideas in the book	O				
Your opinion about the book	✓				

Unit .8.

International Organisations



United Nations (The UN)

<u>Date of foundation</u>: 24 October 1945 Headquarters: New York, America.

Mission: promotes international peace and security, increases respect to justice and human rights, and fosters social and economic development among world nations.



The International Committee of the Red Cross (The ICRC)

<u>Date of foundation</u>: 17 February 1863
<u>Headquarters</u>: Geneva, Switzerland
<u>Mission</u>: protects victims of international and internal armed conflicts. Such victims include war wounded, prisoners, refugees, civilians,

and other non-combatants.



The Greenpeace International (The GPI)

Date of foundation: 1969 - 1972

<u>Headquarters:</u> Amsterdam, Netherlands
<u>Mission</u>: promotes collaboration to stop global warming and its causes, saves the oceans, denounces genetic engineering, and fights against the nuclear threat.



The International Criminal Police Organisation (The INTERPOL)

Date of foundation: 7 September 1923

Headquarters: Lyon, France

Mission: facilitates international police cooperation and focuses on public safety by battling terrorism, crimes against humanity, war crimes, piracy, illicit traffic in works of art...



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (The UNESCO)

Date of foundation: 16 November 1945

Headquarters: Paris, France.

<u>Mission</u>: promotes collaboration among nations through education, science, and culture so as to increase respect to justice, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms.



United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (The UNICEF)

<u>Date of foundation</u>: 11 December 1946 Headquarters: New York, America

<u>Mission</u>: provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing and underdeveloped countries.



Amnesty International (The AI)

Date of foundation: July 1961

<u>Mission</u>: to conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights, and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated.



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (The UNHCR)

<u>Date of foundation</u>: 14 December 1950 <u>Headquarters:</u> Geneva, Switzerland

Mission: protects and supports refugees at the request of a government or the UN itself and assists in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country.

EE.Match the following synonyms:

1	Sanctions	7	Evidence	
2	Donations	8	Arbitrarily	
3	Disaster	9	Collapse	
4	Function	10	Changeable	
5	Smooth	11	Sudden	
6	Virtual	12	Awkward	

Answers

1	 7	
2	 8	
3	 9	
4	 10	
5	 11	
6	 12	

а	Role	g	Catastrophe
b	Online	h	Steady
С	Proof	i	Unexpected
d	Demise	j	Contributions
е	Variable	k	Uncomfortable
f	Punishment	ı	Randomly

FF. Match the following antonyms:

1	Devastation	7	Vigilant
2	Wealthy	8	Married
3	Ambiguous	9	Meaningful
4	Fake	10	Integration
5	Climax	11	Ordinary
6	Banned	12	Benevolent

Answers

Aligweig					
1		7			
2		8	•••••		
3		9			
4		10	•••••		
5		11			
6		12	•••••		

а	Obvious	g	Allowed
b	Extraordinary	h	Single
С	Bottom	i	Marginalization
d	Construction	j	Original
е	Meaningless	k	Miser
f	Stupid	I	Poor

GG. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

Bilateral – deput	y – headquarters –	campaign – coi	rporation –	diversity	- imr	patial

- 1. The judge must be
- 2. BBC means the British Broadcasting
- 3. Morocco is known by its cultural
- 4. There is an advertisingon TV against corruption.
- 5. Adoes the work of his or her boss if the boss is absent.
- 6. Theof the United Nations is in America.
- 7. means having or relating to two sides or involving two parts.

HH. Give the other form of each word.

Verb	Noun
	Suffering
	Congress
	Constitution
	Battle
	Violation
	Security
	Contribution

Noun	Adjective
Poison	
Commerce	
Election	
Fanaticism	
Religion	
Nature	
Information	

II. Put the following words in sentences.

•	(charter)	
•	(resolution)	
•	(council)	
•	(maintain)	
•	(diminish)	
•	(multiple)	
•	(eradication)	

Reading comprehension

Latifa became a disabled person due to a serious illness that caused her paralysis in her early childhood.

When she was nineteen years old, she lived in a remote village in the Rif Mountains. As one of six children in a poor family of a laborer, she got married at the age of sixteen. At that time, she was hardly able to walk by herself. However, this marriage could not last for long. Very soon, Latifa's husband and his parents abandoned her, blaming her for her physical handicap. Later, her husband divorced her and got married again. With a sense of rejection and despair, she went back to her parents' home.

When her village was selected for a women literacy project, Latifa got in contact with the teachers in this project. When <u>they</u> talked to her and to some women in the project, she immediately joined literary classes. This changed her life completely. Guidance, care and affection of the teachers helped build her personality. She emerged as a leader of girls, helping them to study and come out of their isolation for a new life.

Later on, Latifa, who had to use a wheelchair to move, joined a programme organized by the ministry of Youth and Sport for the benefit of the disabled. She learnt traditional embroidery in a two-month training programme, and began earning money from making tablecloths and napkins. Latifa became the breadwinner in her family.

Latifa took the initiative and set up an association of young boys and girls of her village. When drought hit the village and water became scarce, she wrote letters to German non-governmental organizations asking <u>them</u> for help. She cannot forget the day when a caravan of cars and trucks arrived in the village. She was cheered by the villagers when water started to pour out of a fountain designed by a German engineer.

One could see Latifa in her struggle for social justice, leading a group of young people with a sense of confidence in her voice and gestures. She stood up against arranged marriages in rural areas around the village and persuaded parents to send their children to school. She still walks with difficulty, but the confidence of her voice helps her overcome her physical handicap. For her, life has just begun. From a lonely, fragile figure, Latifa is now a good educator and a role model. When people ask her how her life has changed, she points with a smile of gratitude to her old classroom in the farthest corner of her village.

Comprehension

base all your answers on the text

A. Choose the best title for the passage.

- 1. The story of a desperate girl.
- 2. The story of a disabled girl.
- 3. The story of a careless girl.

B. Answer these questions.

1. How did Latifa become disabled?

		Where did she live after her divorce?
		How did he German organizations know about the problem of water in the village?
с.	Aı	e these sentences true or false? Justify.
	1.	Latifa hesitated a lot before joining literary classes.
••••	2.	The training programme helped Latifa to earn money.
••••	3.	Latifa encouraged arranged marriages.
D.	C	omplete these sentences.
		Latifa's husband and his parents abandoned her because
	1.	Latifa's husband got married again after
		The villagers were happy when
E.	w	hat do the underlined words in the text refer to?
	1.	They (paragraph 3)
		Them (paragraph 5)
F.	Fi	nd in the text words that mean the same as:
	1.	Returned (paragraph 2)
	2.	An example to follow (paragraph 6)

Writing:

Write an article about homeless children in Morocco.

Linking words

Cohesive devices	Meaning
Besides – moreover – also - furthermore – in addition – and – not only but also	Addition
Otherwise Provided that – on the condition that	condition
Therefore – hence - consequently – thus – as a result – so – accordingly	Result
But – however – yet – whereas - nevertheless –on the contrary – in contrast – while°	Contrast
then – after – until – since* Meantime – meanwhile – at the same time	Time
First – second – third At the beginning – at the end To begin with – Next – afterwards On the one hand – on the other hand From the one side – from the other side	Order
Despite – in spite of – although – even though – though	Concession
Because – because of – due to – owing to	Cause
In order to – so as to – so that	Purpose
Similarly – likewise – in the same way – equally – in the same sense - correspondingly	Similarity
For instance – for example – A case in point – such as	Example
According to – with reference to Issued from – taken from – derived from	Reference
Obviously – simply – in plain words – clearly – in simple words	Explanation
In brief – as a conclusion – in short – ultimately - in a nutshell – on the whole –	Conclusion
As a matter of fact – unfortunately – unlike lucky	Pity
Irrespective of – regardless of	Paying no attention

+	Exercise .1. > Complete these sentences "and", "but", "or".	with			
1.	I asked for some bread	_butter.			
2.	Mr Mrs. Chen have thr	ee children.			
3.	Maggie is a good singer	a poor			
dar	ncer.				
4.	We wish you a Merry Christmas	a			
Ha	ppy New Year.				
5.	Is their new baby a boy	a girl?			
6.	The dictionary has 1000 words	200			
dra	drawings.				
7.	Salwa is taller than Nabil	shorter			
tha	than Mike.				
8.	Are you going by train	by bus?			

4	Evereice	2

Choose the correct conjunctions of time from the box to complete these sentences.

sentences. when_because_before_after_since_until	
1. Jack always brushes his te	eth he
eats a meal.	
2. It started to rain	the children were
playing in the garden.	
3. Let's go home	it gets dark.
4. Give this letter to Anne	you see her.
5. She has known Jack	he was a child.
6. The party began at 8:00 P.M. and lasted	

7. Alice looked unhappy _____ she was sick.

midnight.

+	Exercise .3. > Fill in the blanks with the right word between brackets.
1.	He walked up to the doorknocked. (and / likewise)
2.	She is well educated, she has very good manners. (and / but)
3.	I would rather travel by train,the train is very quick. (because / however)
4.	We were born in this village;, we know everyone here. (so that / hence)
5.	They got off the train, They began to search for a hotel. (therefore / then)
6.	She studied for many months;, she knew the material thoroughly. (consequently/due to)
7.	He plays sportkeep his physical fitness. (in order to / because)
	Look both waysyou cross the street. (before / after) I always brush my teethl have my breakfast. (on condition that / after)
	There are many cars on the street
*	Exercise .4.
	Fill in the gaps with the right linking word:
1.	, ,
2.	My sister's hand-writing is always so neat,mine is a total mess.
3.	I lost the game, but I told myself that I had improved a lot
4.	You'd better wear a helmet when you go roller-blading, you could hurt yourself.
5.	Reading is an excellent way to increase your vocabulary, it can also help you improve your grammar
6.	The student's essay was badly written, it was too short.
7.	Wine will spoil if exposed to light;, wine bottles are usually green or yellow.
8.	Alcohol can delay your reaction times;, you should never drink and drive.
9.	we have talked about the dangers of smoking to the students before, I think the
	information bears being repeated.
10.	Our prime minister is an incompetent leader, his government is financially irresponsible.
11.	In March of 1999, more than 130 nations signed a United Nations Treaty banning land mines;
	, the United States, Russia and China did not sign.
12.	He was an absolute failure in medical school, so he decided to try law
13.	Margaret Mead once observed, "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change
	the world, it's the only thing that ever has."
14.	You are not eligible for a subsidized bus passyou are a full-time student.
15.	If you don't do your homework, you won't get a good mark, and, you could be kicked out of school.
16.	Your homework this past month has been excellent;, your pronunciation has really improved.
17.	There is a German proverb which advises, "Never give advice asked."
18.	The young boy refused to obey the teacher, he was sent home.
19.	I always have both grapefruit juice and coffee with milk for breakfast, my husband drinks only black tea
20.	I wanted to give him some money after he helped me with the car, he absolutely refused to accept it.

21. I work as a teacher, so my salary is not very big, my neighbour is a banker and earns at least five

times as much as I do.

Collocations and compound adjectives

Exercises.

A. Match the following collocations:

	Table .A.	
1. cultural 、		a. manners
2. artistic		b. rooted
3. culture		c. pot
4. table	`	d. heritage
5. melting		e. shock
6. deeply		f. offence

Table .B.	
baby	a. gases
tin	b. hostel
greenhouse	c. country
youth	d. sitter
hay	e. fever
mother	f. opener
	tin greenhouse youth hay

B. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate collocations you have made in table A:

- 1. The "Kasbahs" in Morocco are regarded as part of the country's ...cultural heritage...
- 2. manifests itself in the feelings of homesickness, loneliness and in the inability to integrate into the new society and its culture.
- 3. Hospitality and tolerance are values that are in the Moroccan culture.
- 4. Morocco has a rich that dated back to many years ago. It includes many sorts of music, architecture, paintings, and others.
- 5. In some cultures, asking a woman about her age is acceptable, but in others is considered an
- 6. in Morocco are quite different from those in England. It is common practice here to reach out for the salt whereas it is considered impolite in England.
- 7. Our world is a of different cultures, each one is unique in its own respect.

C.	Complete the	compound	adjectives	in
	this dialogue.			

paid - known - dressed

- 1. A) Look at him. He is famous, isn't he?
 - B) Yes, he is very well-.....
- 2. A) What a handsome man!
 - B) Yes he is good-....isn't he?
- 3. A) Do nurses earn a good salary?
 - B) No, they are badly-.....

E. Match the adjectives with the nouns they are often used with.

- 1. Air-conditioned 2. Time-consuming 3. Cut-price 4. Far-fetched 5. Long-distance 6. Off-peak
- 7. Built-up
- 8. Open-necked 9. Well-off
- 10. Hard-working

- a. ideas
- b. areas
- c. middle-classes
- d. runner
- e. goods
- f. students
- **dg.** rooms
- h. work
- strike
- phone-calls
- 11. All-out k. shirt

D. Put the words in order to make common "adjective + noun collocation."

.....

S job/badly/paid Badly-paid job. **Example:**

- 1. Laugh/hearted/light
- 2. person /behaved /well
 -
- 3. known/well / person
- 4. never/lecture/ending
- 5. Headed/big/man
- 6. Two/behavior/faced
- 7. Rosy/child/checked ••••••
- 8. Shoes/toed/open
- 9. Last/decision/minutes
- 10. Time/part/job
- 11. Easy/going/personality

.....

F. Match the definitions to the compound adjectives in the box.

3. The characters in the film were horrible. They were......

6. He is very calm. He can overcome most difficulties easily. He is......

5. Laura does a lot of work for charity. She is.....

1. Anna always gets what she wants. She is.....

4. My dad gets angry very easily. He is

Level-headed / two-faced	/ short-tempered	/ warm-hearted /	/ narrow-minded /	strong-minded /	thick-skinned

2. You shouldn't trust him. He ishe smiles at your face but he keeps talking behind you.

	louse.	6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	A A hard		famous sta student secret informa car. clothe	ir. t. ition	
toystudendietbaby. collocations.	it.	7. 8. 9. 10.	A hard A bullet	9	student secret informa car. clothe	t. ition	
n 1.	_				•		
	Zebra				C		
		d.	glasses	1.	Generation	a.	scissors
	Credit		clock	2.		b.	station
s 3.	Sun	c.	crossing	3.	tea	c.	glasses
e 4.	Income	d.	ring	4.	human	d.	gap
on 5.	Ear	e.	tax	5.	bus	e.	race
gue 6.	Alarm	f.	card	6.	school	f.	bag
5. The room where you eat meals is called							
llocations.							
	•	••••••	•••••••••••	•••••	••••••••••	••••••	•••••••
	•			••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
community							
gap	•					•••••	
organization	•••••		•••••	•••••		•••••	
development	•	•••••	•••••	•••••	••••••	•••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
soup		••••••	•••••	••••••		•••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
•	•	•••••	•••••••••••	••••••	••••••	•••••	••••••••
	•			••••••			
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number	•						
			•••••				
i ; , i	ions with the also called your. are are also called your tickets for the ving slowly is called at meals is called our salary is called areas community gap organization	5. Ear 6. Alarm ions with the correct c also called your ire are also called buy tickets for the theatre a ving slowly is called eat meals is called bur salary is called areas community gap organization development soup store keys	5. Ear e. 6. Alarm f. ions with the correct collocate also called your	5. Ear e. tax 6. Alarm f. card ions with the correct collocations from the also called your	5. Ear e. tax 6. Alarm f. card 5. 6. Alarm f. card 6. Alarm f	5. Ear e. tax 6. Alarm f. card 5. bus 6. school ions with the correct collocations from the above tables. also called your	5. Ear e. tax 6. Alarm f. card 5. bus e. 6. school f. ions with the correct collocations from the above tables. also called your are are also called buy tickets for the theatre and cinema is called ving slowly is called eat meals is called bur salary is called g words to llocations. Write them in sentences. Ionganization development soup store keys

Writing: Article

Kinds of topics					
Positive	Negative	Argumentative			
Introduction	Introduction	Introduction			
In this article I am going to talk about This topic will be taken into discussion in terms of what follows. At first, I am going to talk about some aspects of its advantages. Afterward, I will give some examples. Body	In this article I am going to talk about This topic will be taken into discussion in terms of what follows. At first, I am going to talk about causes and consequences. Afterward, I will give some solutions. Body	In this article I am going to talk about This topic will be taken into discussion in terms of what follows. At first, I will talk about some positive opinions about it. Afterward, I will explain how it is considered to be negative by others.			
Generally speaking,	As a matter of fact, this issue	In fact, it is said that there is			
is useful with reference to a variety of its prominent advantages. First, it plays an important role in	is because of different causes that can be concluded in what follows. First,	too much controversy about the advantages and disadvantages ofOn the one hand, some people strongly believe thatis positive. This is because of many reasons that can be concluded in what follows. First,Second,Third, However, on the other hand, other people claim thatis negative. This is due to different causes. Among these causes the most common ones are as follows. For instance,Likewise,Besides,			
	to the number of harmful troubles this phenomenon causes, effective measures should be taken into practice in order to solve this issue. For instance, Besides,				
	Similarly,				
Conclusion As a conclusion, in my opinion, I think that is very beneficial.	Conclusion Ultimately, from my point of view, I think that is very dangerous.	Conclusion In a nutshell, I can say to conclude that to be for or against is not the question, but the question is to what extent you can defend your choice.			

How to write about any argumentative topic

Example:

Write an article about the use of internet by students.



In this article I am going to talk about *the use of internet by students*. This topic will be taken into discussion in terms of what follows. At first, I will talk about some positive opinions about it. Afterward, I will explain how it is considered to be negative by others.

In fact, it is said that there is too much controversy about the advantages and disadvantages of using internet by students. On the one hand, some people strongly believe that using internet by students is positive. This is because of many reasons that can be concluded in what follows. First, helping students to acquire knowledge. Second, facilitating communication. Third, creating an outlet for enjoyment.

However, on the other hand, other people claim that *using internet by students* is negative. This is due to different causes. Among these causes the most common ones are as follows. For instance, problem of addiction and wasting time. Likewise, free access to bad websites. Besides, spread of personal theft.

In a nutshell, I can say to conclude that to be for or against is not the question, but the question is to what extent you can defend your choice.

Introduction

In this article I am going to talk about ______ This topic will be taken into discussion in terms of what follows. At first, I will talk about some positive opinions about it. Afterward, I will explain how it is considered to be negative by others.

Body

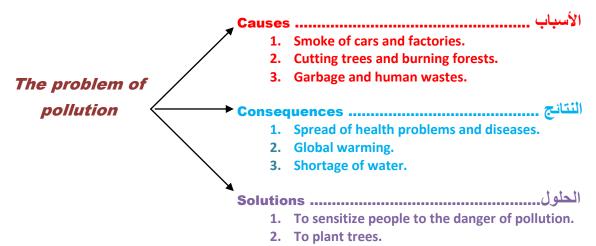
Conclusion

In a nutshell, I can say to conclude that to be for or against is not the question, but the question is to what extent you can defend your choice.

How to write about any problem or phenomenon

Example:

O Write an article about the problem of pollution.



املاً الفراغ بالمعلومات المحددة أعلاه Fill in the blanks with the information above

In this article I am going to talk about *the problem* of pollution. This topic will be taken into discussion in terms of what follows. At first, I am going to talk about causes and consequences. Afterward, I will give some solutions.

As a matter of fact, this issue is because of different causes that can be concluded in what follows. First, smoke of cars and factories. Second, cutting trees and burning forests. Third, garbage and human wastes. Apart from that, this problem is harmful with reference to a variety of its negative effects. A case in point, spread of health problems and diseases. Besides, global warming. In addition, shortage of water.

Therefore, in spite of the fact that to overcome this issue is somewhat difficult, it is significantly vital to have a process in which we take into consideration what follows. For example, to sensitize people to the danger of pollution. Likewise, to plant trees. In addition, to encourage waste management and recycling.

Ultimately, from my point of view, I think that *the problem of pollution* is very dangerous.

Introduction

3. To encourage waste management and recycling.

In this article I am going to talk about ______ This topic will be taken into discussion in terms of what follows. At first, I am going to talk about causes and consequences. Afterward, I will give some solutions.

Body

Therefore, in spite of the fact that to overcome this issue is somewhat difficult, it is significantly vital to have a process in which we take into consideration what follows. For example,(1)..... Likewise,.....(2)...In addition, ...(3)...

Conclusion

Ultimately, from my point of view, I think that _____ is very dangerous.

How to write about any positive topic

Example:

Write an article about the advantages of praying.

Praying to Allah

يجابيات يجابيات

- 1. Feeling safety and security which consolidate self-confidence.
- 2. Reducing stress and pressure of work or study.
- 3. Keeping the body healthy and calm.

- 1. Praying during exams' preparation helps students to lower their fear and raise their trust.
- 2. Praying in group at work or school helps people to keep calm, recharge energy and help each other.
- 3. Praying five times per day also helps people to move their bodies and exercise.

املأ الفراغ بالمعلومات المحددة أعلاها

In this article I am going to talk about *praying to* Allah. This topic will be taken into discussion in terms of what follows. At first, I am going to talk about some aspects of its advantages. Afterward, I will give some examples.

Generally speaking, *praying to Allah* is useful with reference to a variety of its prominent advantages. First, it plays an important role in feeling safety and security which consolidate self-confidence. Second, it plays a paramount significant part in reducing stress and pressure of work or study. Third, it has a significant role in keeping the body healthy and calm.

A case in point, praying during exams' preparation helps students to lower their fear and raise their trust. In still another example, praying in group at work or school helps people to keep calm, recharge energy and help each other. Moreover, praying five times per day also helps people to move their bodies and exercise.

As a conclusion, in my opinion, I think that *praying* to *Allah* is very beneficial.

Introduction

In this article I am going to talk about _____ This topic will be taken into discussion in terms of what follows. At first, I am going to talk about some aspects of its advantages. Afterward, I will give some examples.

Body

Generally speaking, ______
is useful with reference to a variety
of its prominent advantages. First, it
plays an important role in......(1)....
Second, it plays a paramount
significant part in......(2)......
Third, it has a significant role in
......(3).......

A case in point,(1).......
In still another example,(2)....... Moreover,(3)......

Conclusion

As a conclusion, in my opinion, I think that _____ is very beneficial.

Unit .9. **Advances in Scince and Technology**



























JJ. Match the following synonyms:

1	Advance	7	Effective
2	Process	8	Simulation
3	Crops	9	Control
4	Rotten	10	Extension
5	Invasion	11	Constraints
6	Disease	12	Instrument

Answers

1		7			
2		8			
3		9			
4		10			
5		11			
6		12			

а	Mouldy	g	Attack
b	Supervise	h Restrictions	
С	Helpful	i	Ailment
d	Progress	j	Device
е	Imitation	k	Expansion
f	Production	ı	Steps

KK. Match the following antonyme:

1	Cautious	7	Hospitable
2	Disgusting	8	Punishment
3	Certainty	9	Capitalism
4	Growth	10	Creativity
5	Human	11	Necessity
6	Quick	12	Export

	_		_
1		7	
2		8	
3		9	
4		10	
5		11	
_		4.0	

Answers

а	Decrease	g	Doubt
b	Slow	h	Inhuman
С	Needless	i	Imitation
d	Careless	j	Forgiveness
е	Import	k	Communism
f	Unfriendly	ı	Attractive

LL. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

Doubt - genetic -	- inherited –	fertilizers	– mutation -	- device ·	 outweight
-------------------	---------------	-------------	--------------	------------	-------------------------------

- 1. Hea lot of money when his father died.
- 2. Computer is a technologicalwhich changed the world.
- 3. I am sure. There is noabout it.
- 4. There are certaincaused by radiations.
- 5. The disease is caused by adefect.
- 6.are natural or chemical substance.
- 7. The disadvantagesthe advantages.

MM. Give the other form of each word.

Verb	Noun
	Prevention
	Practice
	Exploitation
	Investment
	Intimidation
	Activism
	Force

Noun	Adjective
Technology	
Science	
Prosperity	
Rarity	
Access	
Resentment	
Compassion	

NN. Put the following words in sentences.

	(resemblance)	
•	(massive)	
	,	
)	(destruction)	
•	(exchange)	
•	(industry)	
	(company)	
	(factory)	

Reading comprehension

We all know that the cell phone is one of the cheapest means of communication. we can communicate with our beloved ones, relatives ,or any person all around the globe by sending a text message or by making a call.

One important use of the cell phone is to send text message. It is an easy way to communicate. We simply type the message, send it and, in just a few second, <u>it</u> will reach another person in any place around the globe. Moreover, with the cell phone, we can send money, check internet emails, or even watch the news on TV-stations.

Technology certainly plays an important role in our daily life but too much use of phones may be harmful. According to some studies, we are exposed to electromagnetic radiation when we use cell phones. This radiation can cause biological transformations in the human body affecting the brain tissues and causing hair loss, skin reddening, memory loss, brain cancer, and sometimes death. Many researchers warn people against the use of cell phones because they think it causes brain cancer. Yet, there is no scientific evidence so far!

A group of researchers in Europe are trying to determine the risks of using cell phones through a big project called Cosmos. They are studying the effect of mobile phones on users' health. Professor lawrie Challis, a member of that group, says: "the study is crucial, and we still do not know if the use of mobile phones causes cancer or not". <u>He</u> also remarks that "the balance of evidence suggests that it does not, but we need to be sure."

Dr. Mireille Toledan, another investigator in the same project, suggests that "the best thing we can do now is to observe the health of a large number of users over a long period of time to see if, in the long term, there are any links between cell phone use and cancer." The project will last for more than 20 years, and will involve 250,000 phone users across five different European countries".

In any case, the excessive use of cell phones may be too risky. Cell phones should be used for emergencies and not for long conversation. We need to be cautious; "prevention is better than cure" as the proverb goes.

Comprehension

A. Choose the best title for the text.

- a. Cell phone use and the internet.
- b. Cell phone use and health.
- c. Cell phone use and technology.

B. Are these sentences true or false?

- Using cell phones for communication is very expensive.
- 2. Dr. Mireille Taledano is a researcher in the Cosmos project.

.....

3. The Cosmos project will involve phone users only from Europe.
C. Answer these questions.
1. What diseases may be caused by electromagnetic radiation from cell phone?
2. What do the Cosmos project researchers want to find out?
3. How long will it take to complete the Cosmos project?
4. What should cell phones be used for according to the writer?
D. What do the underlined words in the text refer to?
1. It (paragraph 2)
2. They (paragraph 3)
3. He (paragraph 4)
E. Find in the text words that mean almost the same as:
1. The world (paragraph 1)
2. Dangerous (paragraph 3):
3. Too much (paragraph 6):
Writing.

Write a film review to a given film that you watched before.

Expressing certainty and uncertainty

Ask for certainty

- o Are you sure that ...?
- o Are you certain that ...?
- o Are you sure about ...?
- o Are you certain about ...?
- o Is it certain that ...?
- o Is it sure that ...?
- o Is it clear that ...?
- o Is it true that ...?
- O ...

Express uncertainty

- o I'm not sure.
- o I'm not sure about it.
- o I'm a bit uncertain about this.
- o I don't believe this is true.
- o I can't make up my mind.
- o I don't think you are right.
- o I'm not really sure that ...
- o I can't decide if ...
- o Perhaps, ...
- o ...

Expressing certainty

- o I'm sure about that.
- o I'm certain about that.
- o I'm convinced of it.
- o I'm sure of it.
- o I'm absolutely sure about it.
- o I have no doubt about it.
- o There is no doubt about it.
- o I certainly believe that ...
- o I'm definitely sure that ...
- o I'm quite sure that ...
- o I feel quite sure that ...
- o I'm absolutely sure that ...

- o I'm certain that ...
- o I'm convinced that ...
- o I have no doubt that ...
- o There is no doubt about ...
- o I don't doubt that ...
- o It is quite certain that ...
- o It is clear that ...
- o It is impossible that ...
- o Obviously, ...
- o Certainly, ...
- o

Exercise.

- > Complete the following short dialogues with appropriate expressions.
 - 1. You and your friend are discussing a football match before watching it on television.
 - Your friend: that Arsenal will win the game?
 - You:they've looked unstable lately.
- 2. You and your friend have arranged to meet a guest, but he has not arrived.
 - Your friend: Do you think he's forgotten to come?
 - O You:he always keeps his promise.
- 3. Your friend has invited you to go and see a horror film. You only rarely like such films.
 - Your friend: Would you like to come?
 - O You:
- 4. Your mother has been taken to hospital. Your friend rings him for news.
 - Your friend: Sorry to hear about your mother. Is it serious?
 - O You:but she just needs some days to recover.
- 5. Your friend is asking for your opinion that Indonesian will be an international language in the future. You are sure about it.
 - Your friend:that Indonesian will be an international language in the near future.
 - O You:

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

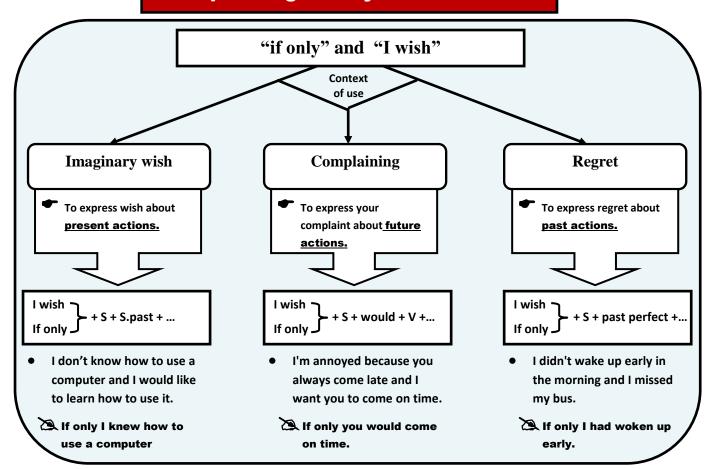


Things that I am certain to achieve them this year.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
_	
5.	

Things that I am not certain to happen in the future.

Expressing "if only" and "I wish"



--

.....

....

→

Exercise .1.

- Write sentences beginning with "I wish" or "if only":
 - 1. I don't know many people and I'm lonely. → I wish I knew more people.
- 2. I don't have a key and I need one.
- 3. Souraya isn't here and I need her.
- 4. It is cold and I hate cold weather.
- 5. He lives in a big city and he doesn't like it.
- 6. I can't go to the party and I'd like to.
- 7. She has to work tomorrow, but she'd like to stay in bed.
- 8. I don't know anything about cars and my car has just broken down.
- 9. I'm not lying on a beautiful sunny beach and that's a pity.
- Exercise .2.
 - > Write your own sentences using "I wish" or "if only".
 - 1. Somewhere you would like to go to in the future.
 - 2. Something you would like to have now.
 - 3. Something you would like to be able to do.
 - 4. Something you didn't do and you regret it now.
 - 5. Someone disturbs you with something.

.....

.....

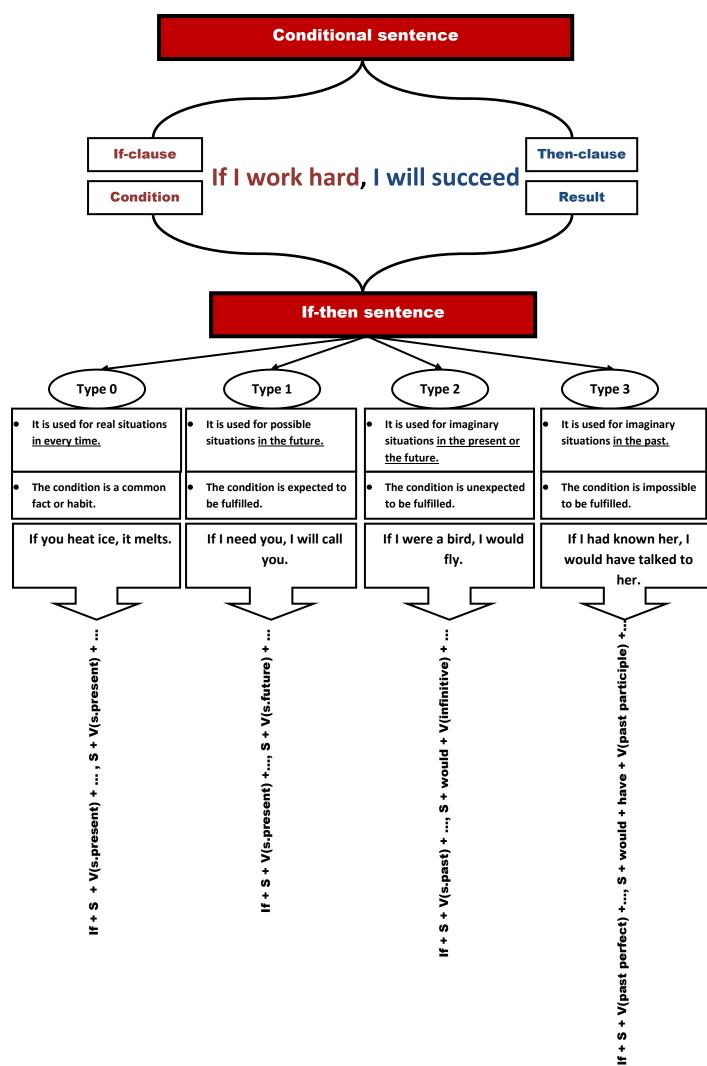
.....

.....

.....

Write wishes according to the following situations by using "I wish" or "if only".
1. I am not ready for the test.
2. She is not at home.
3. He didn't call me yesterday.
4. They are coming with us.
5. Kamal is working now.
6. It was snowing.
7. I do not know her phone number.
8. Mery tells lies all the time.
9. He did not trust me.
10. It rains a lot here.
11. He hates me.
12. Sam has to stay home tonight.
13. I can't speak English.
14. It has been raining for 5 days.
15. The baby was crying.
16. Tom and Larry were at home.
17. She was sleeping when I came.
18. I didn't check my homework.
19. I couldn't get up early yesterday.
20. He never answers my letters.
21. They lost all their money.
22. He wasn't at the meeting.
23. She failed the test.
24. You are not coming with us.

Exercise .3.



Exercise .1.

Link the following clauses to make a conditional sentence.

- 1. If Jack had ridden his old bike more carefully,
- 2. If Jack washed his feet,
- 3. If Steven gets out,
- 4. If Jack turns off the heating more often,
- 5. If Steven didn't foul the other players so often,
- 6. If Jack had read the newspaper regularly,
- 7. If Steven eats so many sweets,
- 8. If Jack was at school today,
- 9. If Steven didn't play the music too loud,
- 10. If Steven opens the windows,

- a. he'll never take an umbrella with him.
- b. he would know about the History test.
- c. he will get fat.
- d. it would not smell in our room.
- e. he would be in the school team.
- f. he could have been better in Social Studies.
- g. his neighbor would not be angry with him.
- h. he saves more money.
- i. the air in the room will be better.
- his parents would have bought him a new one.

Exercise .2.

Put the verbs between brackets in the right form.

Type 0

- 1. If you(to heat) water to 100°c, it(to boil).
- 2. If he(to get) up early, he(to catch) the bus.
- 3. If she(to listen) to the teacher, she(to understand) the lesson.
- 4. If you(to touch) fire, you(to get) burnt.
- 5. If you(to put) water in the freezer, it(to become) ice.

Type 1

- 1. If I(to study), I(to pass) the exams.
- 2. If he(to have) a temperature, he(to see) the doctor.
- 3. If the sun(to shine), we(to walk) to the town.
- 4. If my friends(to come), I(to be) very happy.
- 5. If she(to earn) a lot of money, she(to fly) to New York.

Type 2

- 1. If I(to come) home earlier, I(to prepare) dinner.
- 2. If they(to have) enough money, they(to buy) a new car.
- 3. If she(to be) in Rome, she(to visit) the United States.
- 4. If we(to hurry), we(to catch) the bus.
- 5. If it(to rain), Nina(to take) an umbrella with her.
- 6. If Susan(to study) harder, she(to be) better at school.

Type 3

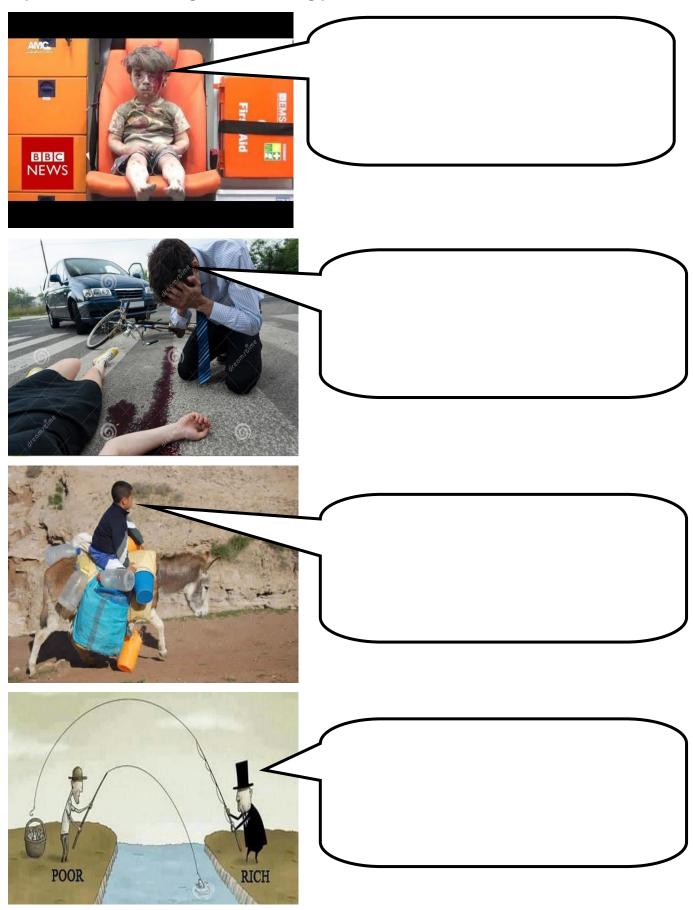
- 1. If the weather(to be) nice, they(to play) football.
- 2. If we(to go) to a good restaurant, we(to have) a better dinner.
- 4. If the teacher(to explain) the homework, I(to do) it.
- 5. If he(to speak) more slowly, I(to understand) him.

Exercise .3.

> Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

	1. I didn't know you were in hospital. If(I/know),(I/g	o) to visit you.
	2. Hassan got to the station in time to catch his train. If(he/miss	s) it,
	(he/be) late for his interview.	
	3. It is good that you reminded me about Farida's wedding(I/forg	get) if
	(you/not/remind) me.	
	4. Unfortunately, I didn't have any address book with me when I was in Tafrawt. If	
	(I/have) your address,(I/send) you a postcard.	
	5. I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad(it/be) qui	icker if
	(I/walk).	
	6. I'm not tired. If(I/walk) tired, I would have gone home earlier.	
-		
	Rewrite these sentences using conditional "if":	
	Example: I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.	
	If I had been hungry, I would have eaten something.	
1.	1. The accident happened because the driver in front stopped so suddenly.	
	If the driver in front	
2.	2. American children eat too much. They are obese.	
	If American children	
3.	3. Thousands of people die of diseases every year. They don't practice sports.	
	If people	•••••
4.	4. I didn't know that Ahmed had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up.	
	If I	
5.	5. We don't have matches, so we can't light a fire now.	
		•••••
6.	6. You didn't have any breakfast; that is why you are hungry now.	
		•••••
7.	7. I don't know the way, so I can't direct you.	
	,	
8.	8. My classmate lost all his friends because he was a two-faced person.	
	,	
9.	9. Salwa didn't know his phone number; that is why she didn't telephone him.	
	·	
10	10. He is obese because he eats too much food.	
11	11. I was able to buy the car only because Mohamed lent me the money.	
12	12. He does not take exercises; that is why he is weak.*	
13	13. You don't respect others. Therefore, others will not respect you.	
	ifif	
14	14. She doesn't help her mother in the kitchen. She won't know how to cook.	
15	15. The weather isn't sunny today. So, we will not go swimming.	

Exercise .5.
Express wishes according to the following pictures.



Writing: Film Review



Introduction:

✓ Give the title and director of the film.

Body:

- ✓ Summarize the plot. When, where and what happened? Who was involved?
- ✓ Say something about the main actors or actresses.
- ✓ Say something about the content.
- ✓ What message is being told or the theme of the film?

Conclusion:

✓ Comment or express your opinion to show whether you liked the film or not.

املأ الفراغ بالمعلومات المحددة أعلاه Fill in the blanks with the information above

One of the most interesting Moroccan films that I have watched in my life is Class 8. The film is directed by Jamal Belmajdoub and produced in 2003. Among the main characters who are involved in the film are as follows. First, Leila who plays the role of a high school teacher of French. Second, Mjiid who is introduced in the movie as a student who is troublemaker and suffer from family, economic and psychological problems. Third, Ali who is presented as a dear friend to Mjiid.

The story of the film revolves around the clash between a young teacher who is active in her teaching and young students who are willing to make troubles. Then, this clash extends from inside the classroom to take place outside school. Therefore, such transition from inside school to the outside world reveals the truth of the contradiction between the ideal world of the classroom and the real world of society. Ultimately, what I liked much more is the way the action develops dramatically in the course of the film. In simple words, it begins with clashes, problems and the way the teacher looks at the troublemakers from a vintage position. However, the end of the film reveals how the teacher was able to get close to them by listening to them and understanding their needs and wants, and then helping them in order to change and solve their problems.

Therefore, after watching this film, we realize the fact that the cultural, economic and family problems can, to a large extent, govern the way people think and react in general and cause negative influence on the productivity of students inside the classroom in particular.

As a conclusion, Class 8 remains a very enjoyable and informative movie that I advise everyone to watch it.

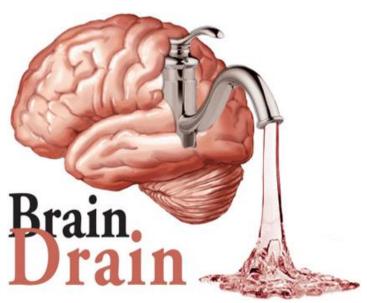
One of the most interesting
films that I have watched in my
life is The film is directed
byand produced in
Among the main characters
who are involved in the film are as
follows. First, who plays
the role of Second,
who is introduced in the
movie as Third,
who is presented as
The stame of the film mayalyee
The story of the film revolves around
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begins with
However,
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Therefore, after watching this
film, we realize the fact that
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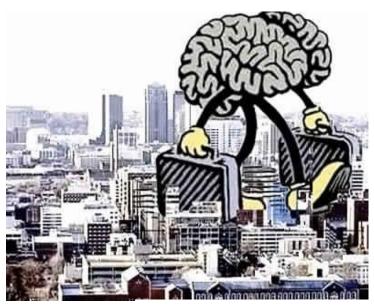
Practice.

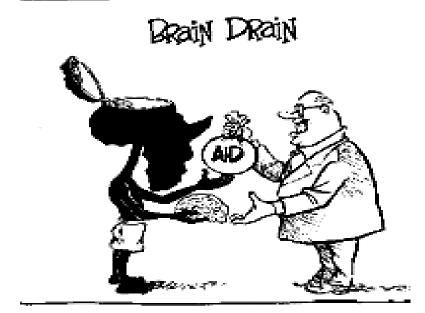
Write a review of a film which you watched before.

Title of the film			
Director of the film			
Principle actors or actresses and their symbolism in the film	Name: Symbolism: Name: Symbolism: Name: Symbolism:		
Principle events or ideas in the film	O		
Your opinion about the film	✓		

Unit .10 Brain Drain







OO. Match the following synonyms:

_			_
1	Sincerity	7	Instance
2	Salary	8	Triumph
3	Tempting	9	Stoicism
4	Tremendous	10	Enormous
5	Revenge	11	Suspicious
6	Test	12	Repentance

Answers

1	 7	
2	 8	
3	 9	
4	 10	•••••
5	 11	
6	 12	

а	Vengeance	g	Rent
b	Quiz	h	Huge
С	Example	i	Great
d	Chastity	j	Untrustworthy
е	Regret	k	Suffering
f	Victory	ı	Seductive

PP.Match the following antonyms:

1	Easy	7	Polluted
2	Illegal	8	Tyranny
3	Host country	9	Biased
4	Defeatism	10	Sublime
5	Complex	11	Rigorous
6	Loyal	12	Gain

Answers

		_
1	 7	
2	 8	
3	 9	
4	 10	
5	 11	
6	 12	

а	Legal	g	Struggle
Ь	Simple	h	Frivolous
U	Cunning	i	Lose
d	Thorough	j	Difficult
е	Submission	k	Impartial
f	Motherland	ı	Clean

QQ. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

Loss - excessive - underpay - quality - emphasized - implement - sustained

- 1. Some teachers are finding it difficult tothe government's education reform.
- 2. The plane crashed with greatof life.
- 3. Some textile factories in Fez are illegallyworkers.
- 4. These photos are of bad
- 5. Many street accidents are caused because ofspeed.
- 6. Theythe importance of health food.
- 7. His belief in Godhim through his long illness.

RR. Give the other form of each word.

Verb	Noun
	Attraction
	Generation
	Behavior
	Definition
	Division
	Abbreviation
	Description

Noun	Adjective
Race	
Day	
Expertise	
Diplomacy	
Qualification	
Architecture	
Openness	

SS.Put the following words in sentences.

	(hypersensitive)	
•	(reverse)	
•	(therapy)	
	(p / /	

- (human capital)
- (brain drain)
- (brain gain)
- (credit card)

Reading comprehension

Immigration is frequently an uneven transaction. When a scientist from India or a professor from Guatemala or a physician from the Philippines moves to the U.S.A, America's gain is the native land's loss. Since few American professionals head out to settle elsewhere in the world, the redistribution of talents serves only to widen the gap between the land of plenty and the lands of poverty. Worse still, the cycle tends to perpetuate itself: as more people leave their country for the U.S., more are likely to leave, to join relatives or cash in on connections or simply follow examples.

Though nothing new, the brain drain has recently seemed more than ever to be taking from the poor giving to the rich: whereas 30 years ago most well-qualified newcomers to the U.S. arrived from Europe, now they stream in from the poorer countries of the Third World. Even among unskilled workers, the U.S. tends to attract the most enterprising – <u>those</u> who are adventurous enough to quit their homes and strike out for new opportunities in America.

The first to leave are outstanding students who win admission to U.S. universities and who, not surprisingly, accept challenging jobs and high salaries in America upon their graduation. Each year, for instance, some 6,000 Taiwan Chinese arrive to study in the U.S.; no more than 20%even return home. Many of the top achievers at the prestigious Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur are snapped up by the U.S. NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration). These students are a treasure to any country, and it is a shame that their homes sometimes don't have the resources to nurture and hold on to them.

No less costly to Third World nations is the steady migration of well- trained professionals in search of a life, any life, in America. The wage differential between the U.S. and Mexico, for example, is 15to 1. For many others, even poverty in the U.S. is preferably to an uneasy prosperity at home: thus lawyers and doctors form Central America may be found washing cars or working as porters in Miami hotels.

Time, July 8th, 1985

COMPREHENSION

A.	Are these sentences true or false? Justify your answer form the text.
	1- Both America and the native countries of immigrants benefit from immigration.
	2- Most well- qualified immigrants go to the USA from Europe.
	3- The majority of the Taiwan Chinese immigrants return to their native country.
В.	Answer these questions according to the text.
	1. Give two reasons why immigrants leave their native countries.

3. Do all the immigrants in the U.S. get good jobs? Explain.
C. Complete these statements with the appropriate information from the text.
1- The type of immigration mentioned in the text is referred to as
2- The U.S. NASA snaps up
D. Pick out from the text what shows that:
1- Not many Americans immigrate to other countries.
2- The writer disapproves of this form of immigration.
E. Find in the text words or phrases meaning almost the same as:
1) Make bigger (paragraph 1)
2) Inexperienced (paragraph 2)
3) Excellent (paragraph 3)
F. What do the underlined words refer to in the text?
1) Those (paragraph 2)
2) Their (paragraph 3)
<u>WRITING</u>
Today, brain drain is a serious problem facing the developing world.

Write an article to be published in your school magazine about the major causes and effects of brain drain and suggest some possible solutions to limit this phenomenon.

These suggestions may help you:

A- Low wages and salaries

B- Discrimination in employment

E- dependence on foreign expertise.

C- Search for better living and working conditions

2. Give two reasons why immigrants go to the U.S.

F- Financial support/ job opportunities.

D- Lack of dynamic and innovative ideas.

Restrictive and Non-restrictive Clause

Imagine, There is only one girl in the party. She is talking to Imran and you want to ask somebody whether he knows this girl.

- Do you know the girl, who is talking to Tom?
- Do you know the girl?

Non-restrictive clause

- Adds additional information to a sentence. It is not essential to the meaning of a sentence.
- It uses commas to show that the information is additional.
- It can be omitted

Imagine, There are five girls in the party. One girl is talking to Imran and you want to ask somebody whether he knows this girl.

Do you know the girl who is talking to Tom?

Restrictive clause

- Limits or defines the meaning of a noun or noun phrase and provides necessary information about it.
- It is not separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.
- It can't be omitted

Exercise .1. Add commas where necessary.

- 1. Only people who speak Russian should apply for the job.
- 2. Ilhame who speaks Russian applied for the job.
- 3. Mehdi and Jawad who did not come to class yesterday explained their absence to the instructor.
- 4. The students who did not come to class yesterday explained their absence to the teacher.
- 5. The geologist who lectured at Browning Hall last night predicted another earthquake.
- 6. Dr. Fields who lectured at Browning Hall last night predicted another earthquake.
- 7. The rice which we had for dinner last night was very good.
- 8. Rice which is grown in many countries is a staple food throughout much of the world.
- 9. I have good memories of my hometown which is situated in the mountains.
- 10. I live in a town which is situated in the mountains.
- 11. The Mississippi River which flows south from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico is the major commercial river in the United States.
- 12. A river which is polluted is not safe for swimming.
- 13. The man whom I spoke to was wearing a black hat. The man who must have been in his forties really scared me.

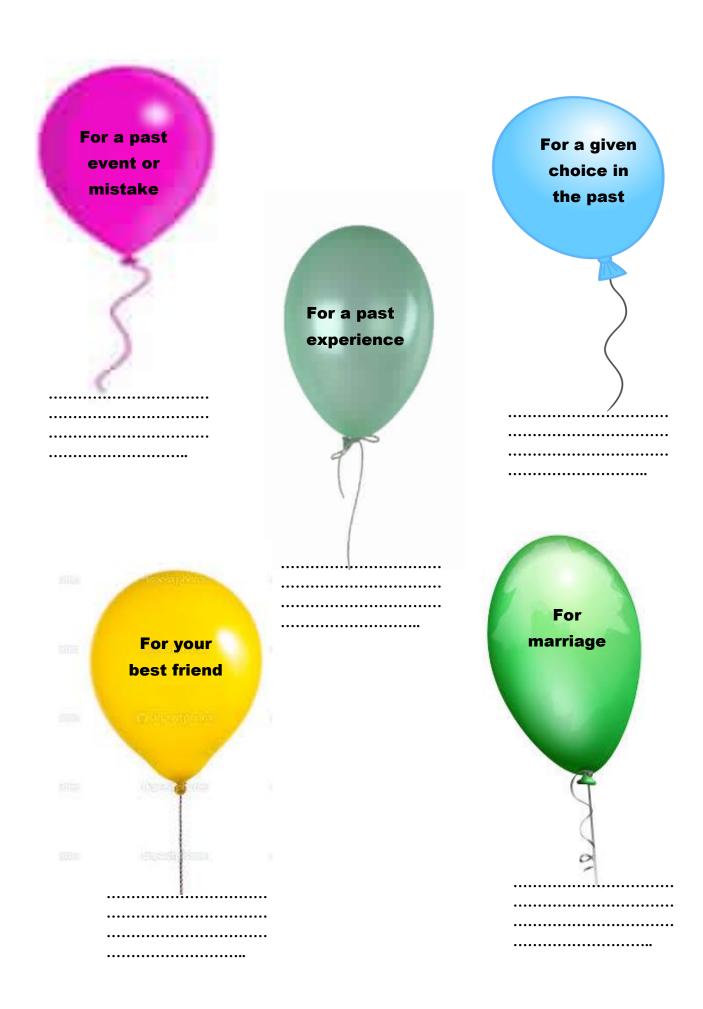
E

Exercise .2. I. Explain what these words in	mean. Choose the right meaning from the list and then write a sentence
with who. Use a dictionary	
2	
he/she steals from a store	he/she doesn't eat meat
he/she clesigfts Btlilcliftgs	he/she breaks into a house and steals things
he/she fills prescriptions f	or medicine he/she buys something from a store
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1) (an architect)	an architect is someone who designs buildings
2) 2. (a burglar)	
3) 3. (a vegetarian)	
4) 4. (a customer)	
5) 5. (a shoplifter)	
6) 6. (a pharmacist)	
II. Complete these sentences,	where necessary, with the suitable relative clause
1. This is the bank	was robbed yesterday.
2. A boy sisteri	s in my class was in the bank at that time.
3. This is the school	I study English: its name is "DREAM SCHOOL".
4. The manrobb	ed the bank had two pistols.
5. He wore a mask	made him look like Mickey Mouse.
6. He came with a friend	waited outside in the car.
7. The woman	gave him the money was young.
8. The bag com	ntained the money was yellow.
9. This is the hotelw	e stayed last holiday.
10. The people	were in the bank were very frightened.
11. A man	mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
12. A womand	aughter was crying tried to calm her.
13. The carthe	bank robbers escaped in was orange.
14. The robber	mask was obviously too big didn't drive.
15. The man drov	re the car was nervous.
16.He didn't wait at the traff	ic lights were red.
17. That is the manh	nelped me when I fell down in the street.
18. Is that your car? No, min	ne is the one is parked just opposite the bank.
	complained about the room service.
20. This is the park	we first met. Do you remember?
_	son came on the school trip with us? I din't know.
	, ask the girl is standing at the desk. She'll help you.
	e dog bit the boy. It was too dangerous.
	surname begins with a "k".
	b we used to go as students?
	ng. Do you know anyone can fix it?
	vomanlives next door?
28 This is the hank	

29. That's the boyfather knows my father. 30. The manis standing there in my teacher.

Writing: Hopes and Wishes





Reading comprehension

Imane Soufiani is a young inventor. Since she was a little girl, she had many ideas to put into practice. But she never had the chance to do so. As she grew up, she did not give up her natural curiosity towards the world. With the establishment of scientific clubs in public schools, she finally had the chance to try her creative ideas and transform them into remarkable inventions.

When she was 16, she invented a new kind of glue out of simple materials. "I tried the new glue on iron, wood, glass and carpet; it worked wonderfully," Iman says.

The new glue is made up of cork and benzene. "the idea is originally not mine," Iman says. "I talked to a relative of mine who is college graduate. She told me that in the past our grandparents used cork and benzene to glue things together," she adds. "I liked the idea and reported my desire to experiment with it to my teachers in the scientific clubs in my school. In the laboratory, Mrs. Madbouli helped me out in mixing the two materials together. She was afraid that there would be a chemical reaction that might hurt me," Iman explains.

One good benefit of the new glue is that it costs almost nothing. Moreover, it is environment-friendly. She hopes that a businessman would sponsor the idea one day and build a factory that produces this glue.

Iman is 17 years old now and is in the eleventh grade. She is in the scientific section. "I schose it because I like Science and Mathematics, and I dislike History," Iman says. Her grades fall between 100 and 95 out of 100, with an exception to English. "My grade is acceptable but <u>it</u> is not that good, for that I signed up for an English course last summer," says Iman.

Imane believes that everyone is gifted in something. And for anyone who feels talented, she advises them to work hard not to give up and to share their talents with their friends and anybody who might help them.

Adapted from Saudi Gazette 2003.

Comprehension

Base all your answers on the text

- A. Which of the following would be the best title for text.
 a- Iman's childhood b- Iman's invention c- Iman's biography
 B. Are thes sentences true or false? Justify.
 1. Iman's experiment with the glue is successful.
 - 2. The glue is now produced in a factory.

.....

	Iman's invention
Origine of the idea	
Advantage 1	
Advantage 2	
1. How did scientific	
2. When did Iman to	ry the new glue?
3. Why did Mrs. Ma	dbouli help Iman?
4. What would Imag	n like talented people to do?
). What do the under	lined words in the text refer to?
4	s (paragraph 3)
1. The two material	

> Write an article about the use of technology in your study.

Reading comprehension

Joanne K. Rowling is one of the most popular modern writers. She is famous for writing the Harry Potter books which have gained international attention and have won many prizes. Besides, she has recently published a book for adults named "The casual Vacancy".



Rowling was born in England in 1965. During her childhood she was always interested in writing stories, and she used to narrate stories to her younger sister. Rowling studied French at university and got a degree in 1986. After graduation she worked as a secretary for a while, but she quitted as she was not happy with her job. Later, she moved to Portugal to teach English. While there, she married a Portuguese TV journalist in 1992. Shortly after the birth of her daughter Jessica, the marriage ended in divorce.

Rowling then joined her sister in Edinburgh, Scotland, where she started writing her first book. At that time, she was going through difficult times. She was unemployed and lived on states benefits. She also had to take care of her baby while pursuing writing. In fact, she completed her first novel in different cafes, accompanied by her baby.

For Rowling, success didn't come easily. Her first work was turned down by many publishers. However, she managed to find one to publish "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone" and a success story began! Copies of the-book were sold millions. Actually, she did not expect such a success. She said, "I thought I'd written something that a handful of people might quite like. So this has been something of a shock".

The Harry Potter seven books have won multiple awards, including "The British Book Awards", "Children's Book of the Year", and the "Smarties Prize". In addition, they have sold more than 400 million copies and have been translated into more than 60 languages. <u>They</u> have also been made into films. Furthermore, her last four books are the fastest selling books in history.

Thanks to the books, films and products bearing Harry Potter images, Rowling has become one of the richest people in the world. Indeed, she is considered the first person to become a multi-billionaire from writing books. She also known as a strong financial supporter of many associations, NGOs and charities. But above all, she is credited with getting an entire generation of children interested in reading again. In 2010, she was named the "Most Influential Woman in Britain".

Comprehension

Base all your answers on the text

A. Fill in the chart with information from the text. (2 pts)

Dates	Events
1965	
1986	
	Rowling got married
2010	

		Rowling has never written any books for adults.
••••	2.	Rowling enjoyed working as a secretary.
••••	3.	Rowling's marriage was successful.
••••	4.	Rowling is a generous woman.
		nswer these questions.
	1.	What did Rowling have with her first book?
••••	•••••	
••••		What awards has she won for her books? Give just two examples.
••••	•••••	
••••		How has Rowling become a multi-millionaire?
••••	•••••	
D.		nd in the text words or phrases that mean the same as:
	1.	Look after: (parag. 3)
	2.	A small number: (parag. 4)
E.	W	hat do the underlined words in the text refer to.
	4.	There: (paragraph 2)
	5.	The book: (paragraph 4)
	6.	They: (paragraph 5)
	.,.	

B. Are these sentences true or false? Justify.

<u>Writing:</u>

Write an article about the importance of education for a successful life.

Reading comprehension

Hassan went to university in Mohammedia. After graduation, he began looking for a job. Like many other young Moroccans, he started work in a bilingual call centre for a couple of reasons. "I want to practice my communication skills and also work in a prestigious call centre," he said. Hassan works for an airline company call centre. His task at the centre consists of receiving calls from passengers who are inquiring about tickets and flights. "My task is to receive all incoming calls and answer inquiries about flights from a computer system. I also make reservations and process clients' payments," he added.

Apart from working for 45 hours per week, Hassan described the difficulties he encounters on his daily routine as follows: "As a beginner, the four-week training I had wasn't enough to fully understand all the details of the job. The other problem, which many of us in the centre suffer from, is the huge number of incoming calls that we have to process every day." <u>He</u> added: "All the answers I give to clients are available on the computer system." Furthermore, when asked if he considers his task to be repetitive, he answered with a big "Yes".

Recently, IBM (an international computer system) launched a new computer program called "Wtson Engagement Advisor", which can be used in call centers. It can answer calls as <u>it</u> understands plain English and can be operated by a human agent. The program is designed to replace human agents in dealing with customers.

When asked about the challenges of dealing with huge numbers of incoming calls, Hassan said: "You try to be as friendly as possible, keeping a positive tone, but sometimes you feel annoyed, bored and you can easily get angry." Such qualities are of human nature; however, Watson Engagement Advisor would keep calm all the time and answer all questions easily.

But when asked if he is for or against <u>the idea</u> of introducing Watson in Moroccan call centre, Hassan was very hesitant: "I am against this idea. I think it will cost a lot of money. There are some clients who make the reservation online through the website; still they call to make sure that it has done. Moroccans do not trust technology yet; they still need to hear the human voice." Watson wouldn't need any health insurance nor ask for days off. It can work day and night without complaining or fighting over the phone with clients. Watson threatens Hassan and other young agents' source of living. It is true that with the increasing advances in science and technology, machines are making their way to replace humans.

Comprehension

Δ	۸r۵	these	conton	ces true	or fal	lea? I	uetify
А.	Are	tnese	senten	ces true	or tai	ise: J	ustitv.

1.	Hassan joined the call centre while he was studying at university.
2.	Hassan thinks he was well trained for his job at the centre.

	5. Some thems can the tentre to theth festivation.
в.	Answer these questions.
	1. Why did Hassan join a call centre?
	2. What do call centers use "Watson Engagement Advisor" for?
	3. How is Watson Engagement Advisor" different from a human employee?
C.	Complete these sentences with information from the text.
••••	1. Hassan gets answers for his clients from
	2. According to Hassan, you can get angry in a call centre when
••••	3. If machines and programs like Watson are introduced, Hassan and other agents
D.	Find in the text words that mean the same as:
	1. Questions (paragraph 1):
	2. Clients (paragraph 3):
	3. Very big (paragraph 4):
E.	What do the underlined words in the text refer to?
	1. He (paragraph2):
	2. It (paragraph 3):
	3. The idea (paragraph 5):

Writing.

Write an article about the problem of unemployment in Morocco.

Reading comprehension

Bill Gates was born in October 28, 1955 in a family having rich business, a political and community service background. His grandfather was vice president of National Bank and his father was a lawyer. Bill strongly believes in hard work. He also believes that if you are intelligent and know how to apply your intelligence, you can achieve anything. From childhood, Bill was intelligent, ambitious and competitive. These qualities helped him attain top positions in the profession he chose. In school, he had an excellent record in mathematics and science.

Bill's parents noticed their son's intelligence and decided to send him to private outstanding school, where he was first introduced to a computer. It was a very important decision in Bill's life. Bill and his friends were very much interested in computers and formed "Programmes Group" in late 1968; in the next year, they got their first opportunity in Information Sciences Company where they were selected as programmers. So, they started making money although they were still students.

Bill and his close friend Paul Allen started a new company of their own named Traf-O-Data; they designed a small computer to measure traffic density. From this project, theu earned around €20,000. In 1973 he left for Harvard University. There he almost forgot about the world of computers because he spent many nights studying one of the toughest mathematics courses. Bill and his friend Paul remained in close contact even though they were away from each other. They often discuss new ideas for future projects and the possibility of starting a business one day. At the end of Bill's first year at the university, Paul came close to him so that they could work on some of their ideas. That summer, Paul kept on pushing Bill for opening a new software company.

Within a year, Bill dropped out Harvard. Then, he formed Microsoft. Bill's vision is: "A computer on every desk and Microsoft software on every computer". Bill is a visionary person and works very hard to fulfill his vision. His belief in high intelligence and hard work has put him where he is today. Microsoft is good competition for other software companies and Bill will continue to crash his competitors. His powerful beliefs have helped him increase his wealth and his monopoly in the industry.

Bill is not a greedy person. In fact, he is quite a giving person when it comes to computers, internet and any kind of funding. He visited Chicago's Einstein Elementary School and donated a total of €110,000. He offered computers, and provided internet connectivity to many schools. Also, Bill donated €38 million for the building of a computer institute at Stanford University. Bill plans to give away 95% of his earnings when he is old and grey.

Comprehension

A.	Are	these	sentences	true	or false?	

1.	Bill was good at science subjects.
1.	Bill neglected working on the computer when he was in Harvard.

	2.	Bill graduated from Harvard University.			
в.	Answer these questions.				
	1.	Where did Bill first use a computer?			
•••••	•••••				
	2.	Who encouraged Bill to open a new software company?			
•••••	•••••				
	3.	How did Bill help Stanford University?			
•••••	•••••				
C.	Che	oose the right answer from the list given.			
	•	Tick four qualities that best describe Bill Gates.			
		Helpful - greedy - hesitant - competitive - hard-working - wealthy			
D.	Pic	k out from the text sentences or phrases which show that.			
	1.	Bill comes from an educated family background.			
••••	2.	Microsoft was not the first company Bill and Pall set up.			
••••	3.	Bill's view of the future is that everybody can have a computer with a Microsoft programme.			
	Fin	d in the text words that mean the same as:			
		Excellent (paragraph 2):			
	2.	Computer programmer (paragraph 3):			
	3.	Achieve (paragraph 4):			
F.	Wh	at is the writer's purpose? Tick one answer.			
	1.	To tell the readers about Bill's university results.			
	2.	To inform the readers about Bill's success story.			
	3.	To explain Bill's relationship with his grandfather.			
	4.	To give an opinion about Bill's Microsoft company.			

Writing.

Write a letter to your friend inviting him or her to your birthday party.

The economic commission for Africa estimates that between 1960 and 1989 more than 127,000 highly qualified African professionals left Africa. According to the International Organisation for Migration. Africa has been losing 20,000 professionals each year since 1990. This has raised claims that the <u>continent</u> is dying a slow death from brain drain, which has financial, institutional and societal costs. African countries get little return from their investment in higher education, since too many graduates leave or fail to return home at the end of their studies. The United Nations has finally admitted that emigration of African professionals to the West is one of the greatest obstacle's to Africa development.

Kofi Apraku, an African living in the US, is eager to go back home. Nearly twenty years ago, he came to America as an exchange student to finish high school. Kofi ended up staying there to get his doctorate. He achieved distinction not only in his professional career, but also in his social and personal life. Now a professor of economics at the University of North Carolina at Asheville, Apraku is preparing to go back to Ghana to work with the ministry of agriculture as director and policy counselor. "The missing link for Africa's social and economic development," he says, "is the African immigrant who has become educated and experienced abroad but who has not been able to go back home."

A number of factors have kept expatriates, such as Apraku, from getting back to their homeland. Somewhat like African refugees, African immigrants are victims of brutal governments, poverty, civil wars, poor economies, etc. according to a United Nations estimate 100,000 trained professionals like Apraku are working in the West. Most of them can't or will not return. The result a devastated brain drain that has deprived the African continent of much of its top talents.

Surprisingly, some Africans are willing to return to where they belong. Despite the very low salaries, poor professional facilities and limited opportunities, <u>they</u> are decided to make it back home. "Africa's development remains an African responsibility," says Apraku. "Some of us have been lucky to get enough experience to share such a responsibility," he continues.

Certainly, the trip back home can be hard. For instance, the average salary in African universities does not exceed 500 dollars a month. Many of the best paid jobs in Africa still go to foreigners. Thousands of foreign advisors in the public sector in the sub-Saharan Africa are paid up to 4,000 dollars a month. It is true that these have excertise unfound in Africa, but this situation can be changed if, and only if, educated Africans are willing to sacrifice and work together for a brighter tomorrow in Africa.

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions.		
1. Was Apraku a successful student? Explain.		
2. In what way are American refugees and African immigrants are similar?		

	3. Who is responsible for the development of Africa according to Kofi Apraku?
В.	Are these sentences true or false? Justify.
	1. Kofi has been offered a job with the ministry of agriculture in Ghana.
	2. All African immigrants prefer to stay in their host countries.
C.	Pick out from the text expressions which show that:
	1. African countries don't benefit much from the money they invest in university studies.
••••	2. The return of African immigrants wouldn't be easy.
D.	Complete these sentences.
••••	1. Foreign advisors are well-paid in Africa because
••••	2. Africans can contribute to the development of Africa if they
E.	Choose the right answer from the list given.
	The best title for the text is:
	1. Opportunities and constraints of going back to Africa.
	2. Life conditions of African immigrants in the West.
	3. Work conditions and salaries in African universities.
	After reading the text you can conclude that Kofi Apraku is:
	1. Indifferent to going back to his country.
	2. Hopeless about going back to his country.
	3. Optimistic about going back to his country.
F.	What do the underlined words in the text refer to?
	1. Continent (paragraph 1)
	2. Them (paragraph 3)
	3. They (paragraph 4)
	4. These (paragraph 5)

Writing.

Write a letter to FGO organization to apply for a job.

The oceans over about three quarters of the world's surface. These have an essential role to play in maintaining the human race. They are especially important as a source of food, but they face a threat to their survival which is very serious for man too.

Stocks of fish are being reduced because the oceans are systematically poisoned by sewage, chemicals and radioactive materials. To take an example, DDT the insecticide originally intended to kill only insect pests has now found its way to the furthest corners of the world. It is present in the bodies of animals and fish and also in the human body all over the world. To take another example, the amount of mercury in the oceans has reached dangerous levels. Like DDT, it accumulates in the body, so it is especially dangerous. A few years ago, large amounts of tuna fish had to be destroyed because the mercury level was dangerously high.

About twenty years ago, nearly forty people died in Japan as a result of eating locally caught fish which had accumulated mercury salts.

Pollution from oil is also a growing danger. Every year, about one million tons of oil ends up in the oceans, although recently an agreement has been signed to prevent at least some of it. The oil which gets into the sea sinks to the sea bed and destroys all plant life and shellfish for a long time. Parts of the Mediterranean have been made lifeless in this way. In 1967, the tanker "Torry Canyon" ran aground off the coast of Cornwall and spilled about 117,000 tons of oil into the sea, killing half a million sea birds and covering beaches in France and England with oil.

No country alone can prevent the growing pollution of the oceans: only international agreements have some hope of success in saving the oceans.

Comprehension

A. Answer these questions.

	1.	Why is the amount of fish decreasing in the ocean?
	•••••	
••••	•••••	
		What is the danger of mercury on living creatures?
	3.	What made the Mediterranean lifeless?
		at do the underlined words in the text refer to?
	1.	They (paragraph 1):
	2.	It (paragraph 2)
	3.	Some of it (paragraph 4)

C.	Complete the following sentences from the text.
	1. Forty people in Japan died because
•••	2. The oil from "Torrey Canyon"
•••	3. Saving the oceans is the
D.	Find in the text words or expressions which mean almost the same as:
	1. Dirty water (paragraph 2)
	2. Quantity (paragraph 2)
	3. To stop (paragraph 4)
<u>v</u>	<u>Vriting.</u>
	🖎 Write a book review to a given book that you have read.

Morocco's street children live a difficult life often filled with harmful drugs and crime. Efforts to reintegrate them into families and schools are somewhat successful but experts say the problem is large and its root lies in poverty and difficult social circumstances.

Othmane left his home and school at the age of fourteen to live on the street. He no longer wanted to see his mother fight the daily battle to get bread for his five little siblings and pay for his school expenses."The street is not a better place to live in. "Othmane says, "but at least <u>She</u> will not have to think about my daily living. In the meantime, I may be able to help her. "Othmane carries bags of vegetables and other purchases for customers at a nearby market. In this way, he earns a few dirhams a day, enough to bring a little money back home.

Othmane is one of the growing number of street children in Morocco. These are the homeless and marginalized youths without identity or family. The sidewalks, public gardens, and the buildings doorsteps are their beds.

In Casablanca, these children's main residences are alleys in the old city, the port, the train station, and the fruits and vegetables wholesale market. The port provides <u>them</u> with opportunity to emigrate illegally. The wholesale market gives them the chance to work as porters. At the train station, they can earn little money from helping passengers or by begging from tourists.

According to the most recent statistics, 7,000 street children live in Casablanca Wilaya alone .8,800 more live in other major cities such as Marrakesh, Fez, and Meknes. The government and many non-governmental organizations have adopted a strategy of building centers to shelter some of these street children and reintegrate them into school and families, but not enough beds for all of them, and urgent is the need to act at once to save those children!

Comprehension

A. Answer these questions.

	1.	Why did Othmane become one of the street children?
••••		
	2.	What does he do to earn money?
	3.	What has been done to solve the problem of street children?
••••	••••••	

B. Pik out from the text expressions or phrases which show that:		
1. Othmane does not like living in the street.		
2. There is a need to build more centers for	or street children.	
C. Fill in the chart with the right information	on.	
Place of residence for street	The opportunity it offers	
children		
The port The wholesale market		
The train station		
D. Find in the text words or expressions w		
):	
4. A plan (paragraph 5)		
E. What do the underlined words in the tex	xt refer to?	
2. She (paragraph 2)		
Writing:		

> Write an article about the problem of global warming.

Sale-Rabat tramway on time for January departure

Engineers of Morocco's long awaited Sale-Rabat tramway began conducting test runs for the trains Tuesday March 30th.

Morocco's first-ever tramway will be up and running by January 2011, said Essakel Mghari, of the Bouregreg Valley development agency, during a March 30th press conference. The agency oversees the construction of the 3.8 billion dirham project, which took three years to build. The first tram from France arrived in Morocco March 13th. Test runs will begin in the neighborhood of Karima in Sale to ensure trains are compatible with the mobile machinery and land lines. Tests will also be conducted on the starting, braking and speed systems. "The phase that started today is a testing phase that will keep going

until the end of this year," said Mghari. "During this time, we will examine the infrastructure, as well as the train...in order to ensure the safety of the equipment."

Each tram is equipped with 118 seats and can carry up to 5 passengers per trip. They will carry an estimated 180,000 passengers between Rabat and Sale each day. The remainder of the trams will be shipped by the end of 2010. Moroccans are eager to ride the new transport link when it opens.

"The project will reduce the time needed to move between the two cities in complete comfort," Karim, a student, told Magharebia. "Moreover, it is eco-friendly since it runs on electricity." Aliae Bidoui, 20, is a Sale student who attends Souissi University in Rabat. She said the tram will bring a welcome change to her arduous commute. "I lose no end of time on my journey. It takes me an average of three hours a day for the round trip, and that's without including the wait for the four buses I have to catch. I think the tram, which will just reach the university neighborhood, will resolve the problem. And I'll be able to keep on with my studies," she told Magharebia.

Ticket prices on the new tram concern some potential riders, however. Tickets will cost between 6.50 and 7 dirhams each, Rabat-Sale Tramway Company director Loubna Boutaleb said. The price is currently less than the 8 dirhams currently needed to journey from Sale to Rabat, <u>she</u> said. The fare has been designed to meet two major constraints – affordability for users and the financial needs of the tramway required to function, Boutaleb said at a March 30th press conference.

"It's good that we'll have the train. But it still needs to be within the reach of the majority of the population," said Ahmed Garouji, a Sale commuter who works in Rabat. Other potential riders are concerned about how drivers will adapt to the new railway system. "Some reckless drivers using the same route as the tram will definitely cause problems," Karima resident Ahmed told Magharebia.

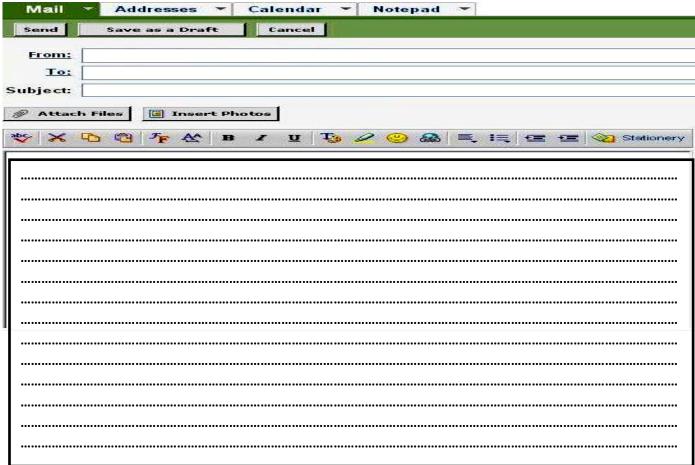
"There should be a solution to this." Boutaleb promised future riders that an awareness campaign will be launched to encourage drivers to "adapt to the new situation".

Comprehension:

- A- Answer the following questions:
 - 1. How much did the tramway cost?
 - 2. What is the aim of the testing phase according to Mr. Mghari?
 - 3. What are the two benefits of the project according to Karim?
- **B-** Are these sentences TRUE or FALSE? Justify
 - 1. Moroccans are longing to ride the Tramway.
 - 2. Alia bidoui makes a comfortable commute to Souissi University in Rabat.
- C- Complete the following sentences from the text.
 - 1. The tests in the neighborhood of Karima are intended to......
 - 2. The number of the commuters will reachper day.
 - 3. Certainly, careless drivers
- D- Pick out from the text expressions which show that :
 - 1. The tramway won't harm the environment.
 - 2. The ticket is cheaper than the price needed to go from Sale to Rabat.
- E- What do the underlined words in the text refer to?
 - 1. It (paragraph 3):.....
 - 2. The two cities (paragraph 4):
 - 3. She (paragraph 5):
- F- Find in the text words or expressions that mean the same as:
 - 1. The security (paragraph 2)=.....
 - 4. The cost (paragraph 5) =.....

WRITING

You don't have a tramway in your region. Write an email to the mayor of the city council telling him about the advantages of this means of transport. (Approximately 300 words)



Much has been said about how anti-social the Internet and mobile phones are. However, the truth, according to new research, is the fact that communication technology is bringing people closer together. A study by the Pew Internet and American Life Project found family members were keeping in regular contact today more than ever before. And <u>this</u> is all due to e-mail, chat, our cell phones and SMS messaging.

It makes sense. Years ago, it took a long time to write a letter, then find an envelope and go to the post office to buy a stamp and post it. Today we write mails while we wait for our change in the convenience store and they are sent in an instant. Having free Internet telephone calls also helps us to stay in touch more often and for longer. Everyone is at it, from five-year-olds to tech-savvy grandparents.

According to the Pew survey, technology has a very positive effect on communication within families. Researchers asked 2,252 adults whether new technologies had increased the quality of communication with their family. Fifty-three per cent said it increased communication with family members <u>they</u> did not live with, two per cent said technology decreased this. Numbers were similar for those living in the same house as their family.

The project director Lee Rainey said: "There's a new kind of connectedness being built inside of families with these technologies." Survey co-author Barry Wellman agreed: "It used to be that husbands went off to work, wives went off to a different job or else stayed home... and the kids went off to school ... and not until 5.30, 6 o'clock did they ever connect," he said.

COMPREHENSION

Α.	An	swer the following questions.
	1.	Find a suitable title to the text:
••••	2.	Why are people getting closer together than before?
	4.	How many people were questioned during the survey?
••••	•••••	
	5.	What change has technology brought to people?

	1. Communication technology is reuniting people.
••••	2. More than half of the participants in the survey said that technology is negative.
••••	3. In the past it took time to send letters.
••••	4. Barry thinks that family members need a lot of time to get connected.
С.	Complete the following sentences.
	1. If you want to contact a person for a long time you need
	2. Two per cent of the interviewees said that technology
	Find in the text words or phrases that mean the same as:
	1. because of (paragraph one):
	2. quickly: (paragraph two) :
	3. linking : (paragraph four) :
E.	What do the underlined words in the text refer to.
	1. This (paragraph 1):
	2. They (paragraph 3):
	Writing:

B. Are these sentences true or false? Justify.

Internet is a technological invention that has changed people's life either positively or negatively .Write an article to your English school magazine and give your opinion.

More and more people are interested in literacy education programmes in Morocco. According to recent statistics from the Ministry of National Education Literacy Department, the number of people benefiting from literacy programmes rose to 709,155 – an increase of nearly 54,000 over the previous year - 190,941 of the participants are children.

This year's programme has had a richer success than previous years because new ideas have been introduced, such as the publication of literacy teaching books, and the creation of multimedia teaching aids. Now, more than 750 non-governmental organizations are involved in literacy education; some of <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal-newsengers/but/40.2001/journal-n

Imane Jbili is one of the people who benefited from such programmes. "I left school five years ago because my parents couldn't afford to pay for my school expenses, but I was able to return to the non-formal education programme this year. Now, I am learning jewellery making so as to set up my own business in the future", She said.

Even pupils at primary schools are participating in fighting literacy. They sensitise their parents and other people, particularly in rural areas, to the importance of learning. Ali Maarouf, one of those pupils, helped a friend to return to school, and he is quite proud of his initiative. "I insisted that my friend should come back to study. I did all I could to persuade him and help <u>him</u> catch up with his classmates. I am happy now that he has managed to get along with classes," he said.

Nora Charaf, aged 42, learned to read and write over a period of two years. "Now, I understand a lot of things. I'm no longer ashamed of being illiterate. I feel that I've become someone else," she said confidently.

Rachid Salimi, a teacher, points out that although many people benefit from literacy classes, there are still millions of illiterates in Morocco. The present illiteracy rate for the Moroccan population aged 10 and over is 38.45%. "Fighting illiteracy is a big challenge; we must redouble our efforts to win this battle," he said.

Comprehension

A. Are these sentences true or false? Justify.

1.	Only adults are benefiting from literacy programmes.
2.	Many NGOs are contributing to the Moroccan literacy programmes.

.....

3. Imane left school because her parents wanted her to work.

••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••	•••••

•••	1.	What new things have been introduced to make this year's literacy programme a success?
••••	2.	Why does Ali Maarouf feel proud?
••••	3.	Which "battle" does Rachid Salimi want us to win?
С.		mplete the following sentences. In order to go into business, Iman Jbili
••••		To help to fight illiteracy, pupils
•••	3.	Nora Charaf feels that she has become someone else because
D.	Wh	at do the underlined words in the text refer to?
	2.	Them (paragraph 2) She (paragraph 3) Him (paragraph 4)
E.	Fin	d in the text words that mean almost the same as:
	4.	Almost (paragraph 1): Start (paragraph 3): Embarrassed (paragraph 5):

Writing:

B. Answer these questions.

> Write an article about the problem of illiteracy in Morocco.

Today's headline reads, "Water Shortage - Please Conserve." What's all this about? Isn't water a renewable resource? We could use as much as we want. But, wait a minute. It's true that water is renewable. The water cycle shows us <u>that</u>. However, we need the right kind of water in the right places all the time which doesn't always happen. Why?

The water cycle is constantly working. The sun evaporates water into the air from the lakes and oceans. As the air is saturated and cooled, clouds form. Then the water falls to the ground as rain or snow. The water then flows into the ground; into lakes, rivers, and streams; and back to the ocean. Then it starts again.

All life needs potable water to survive. You can go days without food but not without water. If you don't get the water you need, your body dehydrates. 97% of the water on earth is in the ocean. The salt in the ocean water makes it unusable. Another 2% is frozen in the ice caps and glaciers on the earth. Only 1% of the water on earth is available for us to use. Where you live, the amount of rain that falls, and how water is collected and reserved are all factors which affect the amount of cool, clear water available.

One factor that we can't change is where it will rain. The amount of rain an area receives affects the amount of water available for use. Some major cities are located in areas where they can get water from the ground. Others use surface water from lakes or rivers. Other cities must get water from faraway places. No matter where we live, we must be careful with the water we have in our area.

<u>COMPREHENSION</u>

- A. Which of the following would be the best title for the text.
 - 1. Water Cycle
 - 2. Potable Water
 - 3. Water Shortage

B. Answer the following questions.

	What is the importance of water cycle?

- 2. Four factors affect the amount of water we have. What are they?

 3. How do some cities get water?
- C. Are these sentences true or false? Justify.
- 1. Water cycle sometimes stops and causes problems.

	2.	The amount of water available on the planet has decreased in recent years.
	3.	97% of the water on earth is useful.
Fir	nd i	in the text words or expressions that mean the same as:
	2.	To change from liquid to gas (paragraph 2) Can be drunk (paragraph 3) Influences (paragraph 4)
D.		/hat do the underlined words in the text refer to.
		that (paragraph 1)others (paragraph 4)
E.	pi	ick out from the text expression which means the same as:
		> The problem lies in the quality of water we have not in its quantity.
••••	•••••	

WRITING

"How can we participate and encourage the technological development in our country?"

Write a two-paragraph article (about 150 words) to the Editor of "Techno Magazine', stating your view of technological development and suggesting ways to contribute to this development in your country.

A married woman must get her husband's permission before seeking a job. Most working women, about 60%, are in textiles and light industry. Another 10% or so are femmes de ménage (housekeepers). Typically, <u>these women</u> are uneducated, illiterate, and unmarried, and earn room, board, and extremely low wages. They usually speak Arabic and possibly a few words of French. Their duties may include cooking, cleaning, and taking care of their employer's children, and those who don't live in usually go home to do the same thing for their families.

I have befriended two professional women in Casablanca. Mina runs a sports centre, while Jamila is an English teacher. Both of <u>these women</u> work full time in their respective jobs, and they also do essentially everything in the home: cook, clean, take care of the children, etc. The cooking alone takes tremendous amounts of time. From what I can tell, their husbands do not assist in these domestic chores at all. The husband and wife both work full time outside of the home, but the wife has a second full-time job caring for the household. While both of my friends say that it is difficult to do so much work, neither of them reacted to the suggestion that maybe their husbands could help out. These two women are something of an exception, however; most working families employ a housekeeper.

Our own housekeeper is an extraordinary women and an exception in some sense. She has always made it a point to work for foreigners and do an excellent job. When Fatima started working (at 14), she taught herself to cook in order to meet the complicated nutritional demands of her French employers. She is now an excellent cook. Because she can guarantee a clean house, happy children, and an excellent dinner, she earns twice the normal rate. Although she never went to school, she speaks fluent French and can read Arabic. She treats her employers like family; doesn't hesitate to offer lessons on Arabic, Moroccan culture, or Casablanca. She is one of the most honest and genuine people that I have ever met. Fatima has no brothers and lost her father at a very young age; thus as the older sister she has had to support her family since then. She has spent most of her life working full-time and then going home to care for her sick mother and, until she passed away, her younger sister.

There is essentially no such thing as a non-working woman. Even if she does not go out and earn money, she cooks, cleans, takes care of the kids, etc. In contrast, unemployed men abound - they sit at cafés day and night.

Adapted from www.french.about.com

<u>COMPREHENSION</u>

A- Fill in the chart with information from the text.

Women's Names	Their Profession
Fatima	
Jamila	
Mina	

c. Women and Work
B- Are these sentences true or false? Justify.
1- Moroccan housekeepers make a lot of money.
2- Husbands usually help their wives in the household.
3- Mina and Jamila employ housekeepers.
4- Fatima still takes care of her sick mother now.
C- Answer these questions from the text.
1- What tasks are the housekeepers usually asked to do?
2- Working women have two full time jobs, what are they?
3- Who taught Fatima to cook?
4- Why does Fatima make more money than other housekeeper?
D- What do the underlined words in the text refer to. 1- These women (paragraph 1):
2- These women (paragraph 2):
WRITING

A- Which of the following which would be the best for the text.

a. Housekeepers in Morocco

b. Fatima's Job

Moroccan government do to encourage more tourists to visit Morocco?

suggestions about how to increase the number of tourists.

Tourists from different parts of the world come and visit Morocco every year. The Moroccan government wants to increase the number of these visitors. What should the

Write an article to the editor of a tourist magazine (about 250 words) giving your

Meriem and her friends, while washing their families' clothes in a river near their rural homes, used to dream about having a romantic wedding someday. Her fairy tale would turn into a nightmare when she was 14 years old, however, when her father decided to give her away in marriage.

In spite of her young age, she thought that her fiancé was better than everything she had ever imagined. He was not too much older – only 25 – and capable of starting a new family. While her family was poor, he could also provide well for <u>them</u>.

Her rosy dreams quickly faded. "He thought he had acquired a maid", Meriem said. She continued, "Although I'm illiterate, I had tender feelings and emotions. I thought I would live in love with my husband, in whose eyes I saw looks of admiration. But less than two months after our marriage, I started to suffer from his bad treatment, with no regard for my slim body. I had to serve his peasant parents as they were providing us with food and housing. I had to do all the household jobs and perform my married life duties towards him and his family at any time they wanted."

Meriem endured that for a while. Later, when she escaped to her parents' house, she was surprised to find out she was expecting a baby. However, as her marriage was not registered in a civil contract, the father easily denied fathering the baby she was carrying. Meriem now lives in uncertain conditions. She is neither married nor divorced, and she is taking care of her child all alone.

Cases similar to Meriem are numerous in our country, especially in rural areas. Most of the girls who get married despite their young age are forced to do that. This breaks one of the principles of the Moroccan Family Code(Modawana) which puts women on a more equal footing with their husbands, notably raising the age at which girls can legally marry from 15 to 18 and giving wives "joint responsibility" with their husbands in family matters.

Regardless of what the reasons of underage marriage are, it must be stopped. The whole society should reject <u>such a behaviour</u> which can bring about difficult problems for the Moroccan family.

But a question still remains: will Meriem and her child be able to enjoy the rights the code has made possible for her and thousands of other girls in our country? It's not enough to have a new family code. What we need is a new and a right implementation of it.

COMPREHENSION

a. supportive	b. Unsupportive	c. neutral	
answer these questions.			
 			•••••

A. The writer's attitude towards Meriem's underage marriage is:

2. Why was Meriem obliged to serve her husband's parents as well?
3. Why didn't Meriem's dream come true?
4. In what way does Meriem's case break one of the principles of the new Modawana?
C. Are these sentences true or false? Justify.
1. At first; Meriem liked her fiancé.
2. Meriem was well treated by her husband.
3. Meriem's husband admitted that he was the father of her son.
D. Complete the following sentences.
1. Undergo maggingo processos que portion la plus franciants in
1. Underage marriage practices are particularly frequent in
2. Meriem didn't know she was going to have a baby until
E. Find in the text phrases or expressions which mean the same as:
1. disappeared (parag 3)
2. responsibilities (parag 3)
3. ran away (parag 4)
F. What do the underlined words in the text refer to.
1. Them:
2. Such a behaviour:

WRITING

Write an article to your school magazine about the reasons of underage marriage and the effect this can have on women's lives and their families.

(Approximately 250 words)

Nadia was born in France and now lives in Douar Inchaden, her family's house home village, in a valley in the Atlas Mountains. After studying Business Administration in Nantes (north-east of France), Nadia spent six years working in the sales department of a semiconductor factory and for an Internet provider in France.

In 2006, she returned to morocco to set up her own business in Inchaden, 40 km of Agadir. Today, she buys prickly pears* from a dozen farmers' families in the area. After collecting these pears, ten female workers gather the flowers and manually extract oil from the seeds. While previously only the fruit was sold on local markets, today Nadia also successfully exports the flowers and the oil of the prickly pears to Europe. Its annual profit is increasing constantly. This year, Nadia already hopes to offer permanent employment to her workers.

Some of the women in her village have managed to gain a seat on the village council, previously a purely male domain. Several of the village women are divorced; others, even though they are married, have to support their whole family. They work 13 hours a day in the fields, with only one day off every fortnight. In the village council, they enforced school lessons for children from the age of six and a regular waste collection service.

Nadia is also a member of the village council and she advises a small cooperative of women who produce goats' cheese. She helps <u>them</u> advertise and sell their products. She also advises them on production hygiene in cooperation with professors from the university in Agadir. As a lecturer at the Faculty of Agriculture, she intends to popularise the large-scale production of Argan oil.

The cultivation and processing of prickly pears is traditionally a women's domain. This <u>native</u> <u>plant</u> has adapted to the natural water shortage in the region. The oil and extracts of the prickly pears and the Argan trees are sold to European and international companies. The extracts are used in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industry and exported aboard. This helps women enter new sales markets and earn more money.

COMPREHENSION

a- A successful university student

ASE ALL YOUR ANSWERS ON THE TEXT

b- A successful businesswoman c- A successful parliament member

R. Are these sentences true or false? Justify

A- Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

B- Are these sentences true or false? Justify.
1. Nadia studied business in Morocco.
2. Nadia's business depends on financial help form the government now
3. In Inchaden, some women are members of the village council.

C- Answer the following questions.
1. Where did Nadia work before she returned to Morocco?
2. How far is Inchaden from Agadir?
3. What does Nadia export to Europe?.
D- Complete the following sentences
1. Nadia helps women in the cooperative to
2. The village council provide lessons
3. European and international companies use the extracts of the prickly pears in
E- Find in the text the words or expressions that mean the same as:
1. start (par. 2):
2. free day (par. 3):
F- What do the underlined words or expressions in the text refer to?
1. its: 3. this native plant:
Writing:
Civic associations play an important role in society. Write a short article to your school magazine

Civic associations play an important role in society. Write a short article to your school magazine about the role of these associations and the benefits young people can get from participating in their activities (approximately 250 words)

Role of association	Benefits for young people
-give / offer literacy classes	-be good citizens
-help the poor / the	-develop personality (self-confidence –
handicapped	autonomy)
-protect the environment	-gain values and new experience
-defend human rights	-serve the community.

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	He / she / it	Gerund
<u>Arise</u>	Arose	Arisen	Arises	Arising
<u>Awake</u>	Awoke	Awoken	Awakes	Awaking
<u>Be</u>	Was/Were	Been	Is	Being
<u>Bear</u>	Bore	Born/Borne	Bears	Bearing
<u>Beat</u>	Beat	Beaten	Beats	Beating
<u>Become</u>	Became	Become	Becomes	Becoming
<u>Begin</u>	Began	Begun	Begins	Beginning
<u>Bend</u>	Bent	Bent	Bends	Bending
<u>Bite</u>	Bit	Bitten	Bites	Biting
Blow	Blew	Blown	Blows	Blowing
<u>Break</u>	Broke	Broken	Breaks	Breaking
Bring	Brought	Brought	Brings	Bringing
<u>Broadcast</u>	Broadcast/Broadcasted	Broadcast/Broadcasted	Broadcasts	Broadcasting
<u>Build</u>	Built	Built	Builds	Building
<u>Burn</u>	Burnt/Burned	Burnt/Burned	Burns	Burning
<u>Burst</u>	Burst	Burst	Bursts	Bursting
Buy	Bought	Bought	Buys	Buying
<u>Catch</u>	Caught	Caught	Catches	Catching
<u>Choose</u>	Chose	Chosen	Chooses	Choosing
<u>Clothe</u>	Clad/Clothed	Clad/Clothed	Clothes	Clothing
<u>Come</u>	Came	Come	Comes	Coming
<u>Cost</u>	Cost	Cost	Costs	Costing
<u>Cut</u>	Cut	Cut	Cuts	Cutting
<u>Deal</u>	Dealt	Dealt	Deals	Dealing
<u>Dig</u>	Dug	Dug	Digs	Digging
<u>Dive</u>	Dived/Dove	Dived	Dives	Diving
<u>Do</u>	Did	Done	Does	Doing
<u>Draw</u>	Drew	Drawn	Draws	Drawing
<u>Dream</u>	Dreamt/Dreamed	Dreamt/Dreamed	Dreams	Dreaming
<u>Drink</u>	Drank	Drunk	Drinks	Drinking
<u>Drive</u>	Drove	Driven	Drives	Driving
<u>Dwell</u>	Dwelt	Dwelt	Dwells	Dwelling
<u>Eat</u>	Ate	Eaten	Eats	Eating
<u>Fall</u>	Fell	Fallen	Falls	Falling
Feed	Fed	Fed	Feeds	Feeding
<u>Feel</u>	Felt	Felt	Feels	Feeling
<u>Fight</u>	Fought	Fought	Fights	Fighting
<u>Find</u>	Found	Found	Finds	Finding

<u>Fit</u>	Fit/Fitted	Fit/Fitted	Fits	Fitting
Flee	Fled	Fled	Flees	Fleeing
Fly	Flew	Flown	Flies	Flying
<u>Forbid</u>	Forbade/Forbad	Forbidden	Forbids	Forbidding
Forecast	Forecast/Forecasted	Forecast/Forecasted	Forecasts	Forecasting
<u>Foresee</u>	Foresaw	Foreseen	Foresees	Foreseeing
<u>Foretell</u>	Foretold	Foretold	Foretells	Foretelling
<u>Forget</u>	Forgot	Forgotten	Forgets	Foregetting
<u>Forgive</u>	Forgave	Forgiven	Forgives	Forgiving
<u>Forsake</u>	Forsook	Forsaken	Forsakes	Forsaking
Freeze	Froze	Frozen	Freezes	Freezing
<u>Get</u>	Got	Got/Gotten	Gets	Getting
Give	Gave	Given	Gives	Giving
<u>Go</u>	Went	Gone/Been	Goes	Going
<u>Grind</u>	Ground	Ground	Grinds	Grinding
Grow	Grew	Grown	Grows	Growing
<u>Hang</u>	Hung/Hanged	Hung/Hanged	Hangs	Hanging
<u>Have</u>	Had	Had	Has	Having
<u>Hear</u>	Heard	Heard	Hears	Hearing
<u>Hide</u>	Hid	Hidden	Hides	Hiding
<u>Hit</u>	Hit	Hit	Hits	Hitting
<u>Hold</u>	Held	Held	Holds	Holding
<u>Hurt</u>	Hurt	Hurt	Hurts	Hurting
<u>Keep</u>	Kept	Kept	Keeps	Keeping
<u>Know</u>	Knew	Known	Knows	Knowing
<u>Lay</u>	Laid	Laid	Lays	laying
<u>Lead</u>	Led	Led	Leads	Leading
<u>Lean</u>	Leant/Leaned	Leant/Leaned	Leans	Leaning
<u>Leap</u>	Leapt/Leaped	Leapt/Leaped	Leaps	Leaping
<u>Learn</u>	Learnt/Learned	Learnt/Learned	Learns	Learning
<u>Leave</u>	Left	Left	Leaves	Leaving
<u>Lend</u>	Lent	Lent	Lends	Lending
<u>Let</u>	Let	Let	Lets	Letting
<u>Light</u>	Lit	Lit	Lights	Lighting
<u>Lose</u>	Lost	Lost	Loses	Losing
<u>Make</u>	Made	Made	Makes	Making
<u>Mean</u>	Meant	Meant	Means	Meaning
<u>Meet</u>	Met	Met	Meets	Meeting
<u>Misunderstand</u>	Misunderstood	Misunderstood	Misunderstands	Misunderstanding

<u>Overtake</u>	Overtook	Overtaken	Overtakes	Overtaking
<u>Pay</u>	Paid	Paid	Pays	Paying
<u>Prove</u>	Proved	Proven/Proved	Proves	Proving
<u>Put</u>	Put	Put	Puts	Putting
Quit	Quit	Quit	Quits	Quitting
Read	Read	Read	Reads	Reading
<u>Ride</u>	Rode	Ridden	Rides	Riding
Ring	Rang	Rung	Rings	Ringing
<u>Rise</u>	Rose	Risen	Rises	Rising
<u>Run</u>	Ran	Run	Runs	Running
<u>Say</u>	Said	Said	Says	Saying
<u>See</u>	Saw	Seen	Sees	Seeing
<u>Seek</u>	Sought	Sought	Seeks	Seeking
<u>Sell</u>	Sold	Sold	Sells	Selling
<u>Send</u>	Sent	Sent	Sends	Sending
<u>Set</u>	Set	Set	Sets	Setting
<u>Shave</u>	Shaved	Shaven/Shaved	Shaves	Shaving
Shed	Shed	Shed	Sheds	Shedding
<u>Shine</u>	Shone	Shone	Shines	Shining
<u>Shoot</u>	Shot	Shot	Shoots	Shooting
<u>Show</u>	Showed	Shown	Shows	Showing
<u>Shut</u>	Shut	Shut	Shuts	Shutting
<u>Sing</u>	Sang	Sung	Sings	Singing
<u>Sink</u>	Sank	Sunk	Sinks	Sinking
<u>Sit</u>	Sat	Sat	Sits	Sitting
<u>Sleep</u>	Slept	Slept	Sleeps	Sleeping
<u>Slide</u>	Slid	Slid/Slidden	Slides	Sliding
<u>Smell</u>	Smelt/Smelled	Smelt/Smelled	Smells	Smelling
<u>Speak</u>	Spoke	Spoken	Speaks	Speaking
<u>Speed</u>	Sped/Speeded	Sped/Speeded	Speeds	Speeding
<u>Spell</u>	Spelt/Spelled	Spelt/Spelled	Spells	Spelling
<u>Spend</u>	Spent	Spent	Spends	Spending
<u>Spread</u>	Spread	Spread	Spreads	Spreading
<u>Stand</u>	Stood	Stood	Stands	Standing
<u>Steal</u>	Stole	Stolen	Steals	Stealing
<u>Stick</u>	Stuck	Stuck	Sticks	Sticking
<u>Strive</u>	Strove	Striven	Strives	Striving
<u>Swear</u>	Swore	Sworn	Swears	Swearing
<u>Swell</u>	Swelled	Swollen	Swells	Swelling

<u>Swim</u>	Swam	Swum	Swims	Swimming
<u>Take</u>	Took	Taken	Takes	Taking
<u>Teach</u>	Taught	Taught	Teaches	Teaching
<u>Tell</u>	Told	Told	Tells	Telling
<u>Think</u>	Thought	Thought	Thinks	Thinking
<u>Throw</u>	Threw	Thrown	Throws	Throwing
<u>Undergo</u>	Underwent	Undergone	Undergoes	Undergoing
<u>Understand</u>	Understood	Understood	Understands	Understanding
<u>Upset</u>	Upset	Upset	Upsets	Upsetting
<u>Wake</u>	Woke	Woken	Wakes	Waking
<u>Wear</u>	Wore	Worn	Wears	Wearing
<u>Win</u>	Won	Won	Wins	Winning
<u>Withdraw</u>	Withdrew	Withdrawn	Withdraws	Withdrawing
<u>Withstand</u>	Withstood	Withstood	Withstands	Withstanding
<u>Write</u>	Wrote	Written	Writes	Writing

